



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-008
Wednesday
13 January 1993

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Cameroon

Chadian Ex-Minister, Supporters Detained in Maroua

AB1201140093 Paris AFP in French 1233 GMT
10 Jan 93

[Text] Ndjamen, 10 Jan (AFP)—Colonel Abbas Koty, the former Chadian minister who was arrested by the Cameroonian authorities in mid-December, is detained at Maroua (extreme northern Cameroon), NDJAMENA-HEBDO stated in its last issue. Col. Abbas Koty, who fled Chad after being accused by the government on 17 June of involvement in a foiled coup attempt, was living in Maroua where he was arrested by the Cameroonian Gendarmerie on 16 December and charged with arms trafficking in view of destabilizing Chad, the opposition newspaper added.

Since their arrest, Col. Abbas Koty and his supporters including Bichara Idriss Haggar, former managing director of the tax department; Bichara Digui, former AIR CHAD manager; Mahamat Ismael, former managing director of the customs and excise department, have been detained at the Maroua Gendarmerie infirmary. NDJAMENA-HEBDO added that several other Koty supporters and combatants were also detained there.

Col. Abbas Koty, who was defense minister, chief of Army staff, and Chadian minister of public works at the time he fled the country after a foiled coup attempt, was arrested in Maroua after his supporters were caught aboard a minibus carrying weapons destined for guerrillas operating in southern Chad, the Chadian paper further stated.

The infirmary where Abbas Koty and his supporters are detained, is guarded by about 100 soldiers (all Cameroonians) according to the newspaper, and one of NDJAMENA-HEBDO's reporters managed to gain access to the premises using "tricks" because visits there are "screened."

According to NDJAMENA-HEBDO reporters, Abbas Koty and his supporters are apparently well-treated. They are allowed to receive visitors, and the atmosphere prevailing in their prison is "peaceful despite the uncertainty over their fate."

Quoting Hissein Koty, Abbas Koty's elder brother who is also in detention, NDJAMENA-HEBDO said that the Chadian Government recently sent a delegation to the Cameroonian northern provincial governor, to ask for the extradition of the prisoners, but the local Gendarmerie commandant refused the request.

It will be recalled that Chadian Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman announced Abbas Koty's arrest at the end of December along with his companions, adding that a

Chadian Government delegation had been sent to the Cameroonian authorities for "more information" on the arrests.

Questioned by NDJAMENA-HEBDO on the upcoming sovereign national conference slated for 15 January in Chad, Col. Koty said that he would "participate" in any effort aimed at restoring peace, unity, and security in Chad. He regretted that President Idriss Deby had, according to him, "excluded" the Council of National Redress in Chad (the party created by Koty after he fled Ndjamen) from the national conference.

Expressing the belief that the national conference should include "all the armed democratic factions of the opposition," trade unions, humanitarian organizations, and the government, Abbas Koty added: "In our opinion, a national conference without the participation of the armed opposition factions would be null and void, and would only be binding on its initiators and accomplices."

Guinea

President-Opposition Dialogue on 'Right Track'

AB1201175593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Dialogue between the president and the opposition seems to be on the right track in Guinea. President Lansana Conte yesterday received the leaders of the Union for Progress in Guinea [UPG] and the Liberal Democratic Party [PLD] in the presence of the local media. From Conakry, Ben Daouda Sylla reports:

[Begin recording] [Sylla] Jean-Marie (Dore) of UPG, a positivist and advocate of nonviolence, believes in an opposition which must adapt itself to changing circumstances. Mohamed Dia Sane of the Liberal Democratic Party [PLD], opposed to the use of the terms leader and opposition, is of the view that real opposition begins only after the 1993 general elections. He sticks a tag on General Lansana Conte:

[Sane] As we have had occasion to tell some journalists, the president has successfully turned from soldier to politician.

[Sylla] The trend is therefore clear. Even though the two leaders are divided on the idea of union government, the PLD supports Lansana Conte and criticizes the lack of political maturity of party leaders who refuse to meet with the head of state. However, Jean-Marie (Dore) and Mohamed Dia Sane both assert that they attended the political school of the president general. The parties' options will therefore be modified in the interest of peace, order, and democracy. Consultation is the weapon of the wise, according to the PLD. Some political parties, champions of tongue lashing, threats, and demonstrations will soon be reduced to skeletons, according to the UPG. The tone of reason is, thus, set. [end recording]

In another development, the radical opposition's call for the boycott of taxes is far from being unanimously accepted. The PLD leader, who was received yesterday by President Lansana Conte, strongly condemned this stand adopted by the radical opposition.

[Begin Sane recording] I find it unacceptable and irresponsible that some political parties should preach to people not to pay their taxes, because tomorrow, the ball will be returned to them and Guinea will become ungovernable. We must avoid making Guinea ungovernable. There are parties today which will end up becoming skeletons if, within the next three months, they do not stop their insulting language and their threats to cause havoc. A demonstration is staged to mark approval or disapproval. As you know, it is the last weapon of a political party. But if we have to use that weapon every day, we end up perverting it. [end recording]

Zaire

Envoy Rejects Claims of Material Support for UNITA

MB1201193993 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Zaire has strongly denied today giving any support to Angolan opposition leader Jonas Savimbi and

rejected the [word indistinct] in Kinshasa for a meeting with President Mobuto Sese Seko. Zaire's Ambassador to Belgium Kimbulo Mayonzo wa Lackwa said in a statement that the latest meeting between the two took place a year ago. The Zairean ambassador rejected claims his country had given material support to Savimbi's UNITA movement, which were amassing troops today near four Angolan cities to counterattack a government offensive.

University of Kinshasa Reopens 9 Jan

AB1101154893 Dakar PANA in English 1115 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 11 Jan (PANA)—The University of Kinshasa re-opened Saturday [9 January] after an 18-month closure following student protest demonstrations which occurred in May 1991.

The university's rector said that no new undergraduates had been admitted for this academic year because when the institution was closed, the academic year was only five months old. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Meles Telephones Eritrean Leader 11 Jan

EA1201162793 *Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 0330 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, the secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, yesterday held a telephone conversation with Mr. Meles Zenawi, president of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia. President Meles had called Mr. Isayas to ascertain the state of his health. During their telephone conversation the secretary general assured President Meles that he was in a good condition. [passage omitted]

Eritrean Government Responds to Syria Statement

EA1201195693 *Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 1500 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Statement issued by the official spokesman of the department of information and culture of the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

The Syrian Government on 11 January strongly criticized the presence of the secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea in Israel for medical treatment. A government statement published in its official organ, TISHRIN, said that the departure of the secretary general for medical treatment to Israel, the land of the enemy, had created anger in the Eritrean people and that the provisional government had issued a brief statement in shame. It went on to say that, only a year after the Eritrean people had liberated themselves from colonialism, the secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea had gone to Israel for medical treatment: Is this because of the lack of any better place for treatment in other parts of the world, or is it because medicine is only available in Israel?

The official spokesman of the Department of Information and Culture of the Provisional Government of Eritrea has issued the following reply to the Syrian Government statement.

It does not surprise us that the Syrian Government has issued a statement regarding our internal affairs. The secretary general's treatment abroad is a matter that only concerns the Eritrean Government. Syria, by standing alongside the Saudi Arabian security department which has clearly come out against the Eritrean referendum, is through this statement attempting in vain to curtail this referendum. It is Eritrea's right to send its citizens and its leader for medical treatment to any place of its choice. The secretary general's trip to Israel is not a matter of shame. Israel is not an enemy, as the Syrian Government claims. If it was an enemy, then why has the Syrian Government held a series of official meetings with an Israeli delegation on the Golan problem? In short, the Syrian Government statement was paid for in advance by Amir Turki al-Faysal and is therefore understandable.

Eritrean Representative to Saudi Arabia Expelled

EA1201195393 *Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 1500 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Mr. al-Amin Muhammad Ali, the representative of the Provisional Government of Eritrea to Saudi Arabia, who had been detained by the Saudi Security Institute [as heard], has been expelled from the country. The four Eritrean compatriots who were arrested with the representative have also been expelled.

The Saudi Security Institute has not issued any statement on their arrest and expulsion. The Provisional Government has noted that both acts are unwarranted. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Affirms Respect for Human Rights

EA1201194793 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Somali to Neighboring Countries* 1200 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] A statement from the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry says the rumors being spread around the country claiming that human rights are being violated in Ethiopia are baseless. Commenting on the issue, the Foreign Ministry says the reports are false and without foundation. On the contrary, human rights are now being respected in Ethiopia. Real peace and democracy have arrived in Ethiopia.

However, certain groups and organizations will never appreciate the real peace and democracy in Ethiopia. Therefore, in order to create doubts, they have embarked on fabricating propaganda and other lies claiming that human rights are constantly violated.

The way that human rights are respected, observed, and protected is visible to everyone. The peace, freedom, and real democracy manifested in Ethiopia today are born out of the real protection of human rights in the country.

Committee To Examine Recent University Problems

EA1201131093 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic* 1700 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] The Addis Ababa University president's office stated on 11 January that an independent committee composed of university students, lecturers, and employees would be set up soon to examine recent problems and come up with proposals to deter future problems. The university would then have to take some measures, in accordance with the committee's findings.

The university issued a statement to this effect, entitled: The Problem at the University's Main Campus, Sidist Kilo Area, on 4 January, and Issues That Should Be Looked Into. The statement went on to say that the students who took part in the protest that day should have desisted from holding an illegal demonstration, by having a more realistic understanding of the issues.

Notwithstanding the government's right and responsibility to maintain the laws of the land, the steps taken by security personnel were excessive by any standards, the statement said. It went on to say that in order to further strengthen the students' working relationship with the university's central administration or faculty administration, conditions conducive to the democratic formation of a students' council would be created.

Inasmuch as the university was a place for teaching and learning and an ongoing research area, there was no place for any type of weapon within the campus and it was illegal to carry them. The statement said legal action would be taken against anyone found in possession of weapons or hiding weapons within the university premises. It was unacceptable to seek solutions using the force of weapons, before giving dialogue time and chance. Furthermore, the method was condemnable, the statement said. It also said that in order to avoid a repeat incident, it was necessary and appropriate to take the utmost care, and that discussions would therefore be held with the appropriate government bodies.

Kenya

Somalia's Morgan Reportedly 'Planning To Attack'

EA1201164093 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jan 93 p 20

[By "NATION correspondent": "Gen. Morgan 'Seen in Garissa Town'"]

[Excerpt] General Mohamed Said Hirsi (Morgan), the son-in-law of former Somalia President Siad Barre, was seen in Garissa town yesterday, a FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya official claimed in a statement.

The opposition party's secretary in Garissa, Mr Bashir Osman, charged that Gen Morgan was planning to attack Somalia from the coast and through Garissa South.

Mr Osman's statement said in part: "Morgan is enlisting recruits from refugee camps in Garissa with the blessings and help from the Kenya Government. Over 1,000 men of Morgan's former soldiers were camped at Waldena in Galana reserve, near Hola."

He said the presence of Gen Morgan was a security risk. "If he attacked Somalia, especially SPM (Somalia Patriotic Movement) forces, there would be a retaliation which would spill over to Kenya. My concern is insecurity and loss of life that would be subjected to the inhabitants of Garissa South and the coast people", the opposition party official said.

Mr Osman appealed to the Government of Kenya not to side with any fighting faction in Somalia.

On Sunday, three elders from Hulugho and Ijara claimed that Gen Morgan had been in Garissa since December.

But the Northeastern PC [provisional commissioner], Mr David Mativo, said he was not aware of Gen Morgan's presence in the area, but promised to investigate the claim. [passage omitted]

District Commissioner Imposes Curfew in Burnt Forest

EA1201192593 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] A ban has been slapped on the movement of people and vehicles in and around Burnt Forest in Ainabkoi Division from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. Announcing the ban, the Uasin Gishu district commissioner [DC], Paul Lang'at, said that this would facilitate the resettlement of victims of ethnic conflicts back to their homes. The DC said the ban would not affect the traffic movement along the Eldoret-Nakuru Highway which passes through the affected areas.

He said that the earlier ban on the movement of both vehicles and wananchi [citizens] after 6 p.m. in Ainabkoi and Kases Division still stood. Lang'at confirmed that security in the affected divisions had now been beefed up to oversee resettlement with instructions to arrest any person or motorists contravening the curfew.

Burnt Forest has been the scene of renewed ethnic clashes in the Rift Valley Province.

Somalia

U.S. Marine Killed in Clash With Local Gunmen 12 Jan

AB1301081293 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Jan 13 (AFP)—A U.S. Marine was shot and killed during a clash with local gunmen here late Tuesday [12 January], the first American serviceman to die since the start of the American-led famine relief operation five weeks ago, U.S. military officials said. U.S. military spokesman Jim Kudla said the dead soldier, from the 3rd battalion of the California-based 11th Regiment, was on a patrol in a residential district near Mogadishu airport when a firefight began with Somali gunmen.

"At ten, Marines were patrolling near the airport terminal. They were fired upon. They returned fire," the spokesman said. "There was more shooting and one of the Marines was killed. They went back to the airport and took him to the field hospital and pronounced him dead."

The spokesman said there was no word on Somali losses and no arrests were made. The identity and other details of the victim would be released in Washington, Kudla added. [passage omitted]

Witnesses said the firefight initially involved small arms firing, followed three minutes later by discharges of

heavier weapons. Five minutes later, flares went up over the district as four U.S. armored vehicles and three troop carriers left the airport encampment to take up positions around the body of the dead marine.

Somali sources said the clash came when armed looters tried to rob a house owned by the discontented, minority Murosuthi clan. Clansmen tried to defend themselves and U.S. troops rushed to the scene, according to the sources.

Early Wednesday, U.S. Marines resumed patrolling the residential area of south Mogadishu, which had until now been spared clan warfare.

Before the Marine's death, the military had described Tuesday as one of the quietest days since U.S. forces arrived in Somalia. The killing came as many Marines prepare to return home, being replaced by U.S. Army troops. [passage omitted]

Shortly before the U.S. Defense Department in Washington disclosed the death, a supporter of one of Somalia's most powerful warlords warned that loyalists would attack U.S. troops "if they go on disarming only one faction." Interviewed on Italian television, Mohamed Jana, who was described as the youth leader of General Mohamed Farah Aidid's United Somali Congress party said that instead of bringing humanitarian aid, U.S. forces were occupying Somalia. And he accused U.S. forces of disarming only supporters of General Aidid. "We will not accept this," said Jana. "We are getting organized and are preparing several things that we cannot divulge," he added.

Tanks Deployed on 'Green Line'

AB1301115293 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Jan 13 (AFP)—U.S. Marines and tanks deployed Wednesday [13 January] on Mogadishu's "green line" separating hostile Somali factions after a Marine was killed in a firefight with local gunmen near the airport. He was the first American serviceman to die since the start of a U.S.-led famine relief operation five weeks ago.

The Sinay crossing, where the deployment was concentrated, was until the start of this week one of the main passage points between north and south Mogadishu for Red Cross convoys. But it was the scene of a gun battle Sunday between the rival Murosuthi Habr-Gedir clans.

The U.S. forces reacted Monday by launching an operation to disarm the zone, erecting barricades at key crossroads in Sinay and urging inhabitants to surrender weapons.

Wednesday's action went further, with U.S. Marine tanks taking up positions along the Sinay crossroads, a long, narrow roadway about three kilometers (less than two miles) long, while three helicopters flew over the zone.

The moves appeared to be part of an attempt by U.S. forces to continue penetrating the green line, which has split the city into two parts controlled by rival Somalia warlords, General Farah Aidid in the south and interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed in the north.

U.S. troops have already been present each day at the intersection near the city's bank and about 100 meters (yards) from the French Embassy, located in Mogadishu's old city. [passage omitted]

Ali Mahdi on Relations With Aidid, Arabs

PM1301093293 London AL-WASAT in Arabic 11 Jan 93 pp 20-21

[Interview with Somali Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed by Salah 'Abd-al-Rahim al-Amin in Mogadishu; date not given]

[Text] [Al-Amin] You had rejected all the initiatives to end the war in Somalia but you have accepted the U.S.-UN solution. Is that because it was imposed on you?

[Mahdi] There have been attempts to mend the rift between me and General Aidid by the United Nations, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], and the Horn of Africa committee. If the U.S.-UN initiative succeeds it would mean that we have given it priority over other initiatives.

[Al-Amin] What are the root causes of your differences with Gen. Aidid?

[Mahdi] The interim government which I head is one of the results of the Djibouti conference on Somalia where six main Somali movements elected me as interim president of the country and asked me to form a broad based coalition government of national reconciliation. When Gen. Aidid realized that he was out of the presidential frame—which is his main target—he dissociated himself from the Somali National Congress and called for a civil war.

[Al-Amin] Do you and Aidid form a part of the new arrangements the United States and the United Nations are preparing for the country?

[Mahdi] My government has always called for a conference of national reconciliation and appealed to the international community to intervene and help the Somalis end the civil war and solve their own problems. The atmosphere is now right for such a conference and for the formation of a national government with a broad political base. The forthcoming Addis Ababa conference will be a preparation for a national reconciliation conference in which, I hope, all factions will participate.

[Al-Amin] What part do you play in determining the presence of the UN forces from Somalia or their withdrawal?

[Mahdi] We have always advocated the dispatch of such peacekeeping forces after realizing that we would not be able, as Somalis, to solve the country's problem on our own. If these forces fulfill their aim of providing security and stability then we would hope that they would go home to their own countries. I cannot say that we are in a position to ask them to leave Somalia or stay, because the situation and the affairs of the country are out of our hands.

[Al-Amin] How is the implementation of the agreement for the withdrawal of your forces and Aidid's forces from Moghadishu proceeding, and what is the size of these forces?

[Mahdi] I have moved my forces and armored vehicles from the capital to a distance of 30 km. They are now in camps under our protection and under the supervision of U.S. forces.

[Al-Amin] What is the position of former President Siad Barre and his forces led by his son-in-law General Morgan?

[Mahdi] Siad Barre is now in Nigeria (as a political refugee). He has no presence in Somalia. As regards Gen. Morgan, he is, in our view, one of Siad Barre's former generals and has a right to participate in the national reconciliation if that is everyone's wish. As regards accountability for the past, that is up to the people.

[Al-Amin] What did you discuss with the Ethiopians during your recent visit to Addis Ababa? Does the issue of the Ogaden region constitute a problem between the two countries?

[Mahdi] Ethiopian President Zenawi and I reviewed bilateral relations between the two countries, which were in the past based on hostility, and considered ways of developing these relations and promoting joint cooperation in the interest of security and stability in the region. We both agreed that the two countries are now different from what they were in the past, and that we support democracy and are interested in the fulfillment of the wishes of the two peoples. The new Ethiopian Constitution gives the various nationalities the right of self-determination and a choice of federation or secession. Therefore, the Ogaden issue is no longer a cause for hostility.

[Al-Amin] Your Arab and Islamic relations are cool. Why?

[Mahdi] Regrettably, the Arab and Islamic states did not come to our aid during the civil war despite our repeated appeals and despite the fact that we are a member of the Arab League and of the Islamic organizations and despite our blood and religious links. Others with whom we had no such links did help us. Only the Saudis gave us aid. Sudan promised us 100,000 tonnes [not further identified] but that has not arrived yet.

[Al-Amin] Foreign intervention on this scale in Somalia will produce internal opposition. That has in fact already

been started by the Islamists. How, in your view, will that develop? Do you believe that they [the Islamists] are backed by Iran and Sudan as claimed by some Somali factions?

[Mahdi] The Somalis are Muslims but they have reservations about those who use religion as a political weapon. Those people have no base and no future in Somalia. We hear that Iran aids them through Sudan but we have no evidence of that. We believe that Sudan may not wish to intensify the conflict in Somalia by supporting the activities of these Islamic forces.

[Al-Amin] Are the relief efforts made by the United Nations so far sufficient?

[Mahdi] I cannot say that we are fully satisfied with these efforts because the problem is bigger than the aid provided by the international community, but we appreciate that aid and hope for more.

[Al-Amin] Why has your former Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib not returned from Riyadh now that the situation here has stabilized?

[Mahdi] Ghalib is still my prime minister. He left because of the difficulty in foreign contacts during the war. I asked him to act as the government's coordinator abroad with the various states of the world. He accomplished that mission successfully and I expect him to return to the country to resume his activities.

[Al-Amin] You have previously been accused of signing agreements with an Italian company for the burying of nuclear waste in Somalia in return for funds. What is the latest on that?

[Mahdi] A neutral commission was formed to investigate this matter and the United Nations sent a team of environmental experts to investigate the allegation. Their report concluded that the matter was no more than an unfounded rumor.

Tanzania

Zanzibar President on Measures To Improve Economy

EA1201130093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Zanzibar—The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has announced several measures to improve the island's economy. Announcing the steps today at the climax of the 29th anniversary celebrations of the Zanzibar Revolution at Amani Stadium, Zanzibar, the president of Zanzibar, Honorable Salmin Amour, outlined the measures as stopping reliance on cloves only, applying modern technology in the production sector, and giving priority to areas where progress was slow.

Thanking the Zanzibar residents for their efforts in reviving the economy, Dr. Salmin said the economy of Zanzibar had grown at the rate of 4.8 percent last year

compared to a growth of 3.8 percent the year before. He also said that from now on the Zanzibar Trading Corporation would be allowed to have local and foreign agents in the clove trade, on condition that such trade transactions were carried out in hard currency.

On Union Integrity

*EA1201222893 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 12 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Zanzibar—The president of the revolutionary government of Zanzibar, Dr. Salmin Amour, has called on Tanzanians to defend the union of Tanzania which, he said, was the foundation of our aspirations and a shield against enemies. Speaking at the climax of celebrations to mark the 29th anniversary of the Zanzibari Revolution held at Amani Stadium in Zanzibar today,

Dr. Salmin said the peace, harmony, and unity which existed among Tanzanians had been achieved as a result of their union.

On the issue of reforms, Dr. Salmin said the people of Tanzania have learned much from various countries which have been undergoing reforms towards multi-party politics. He warned that reforms must not be undertaken with the aim of undermining the current peace and harmony, but should be used to expand democracy in the country. [passage omitted]

On agriculture, the Zanzibar president said the government has permitted individuals and cooperative societies to import tractors as one way of expanding agriculture in the islands. [passage omitted]

Official Denies South African Troops in Angola*MB1201143993 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 93*

[From the "Channel Africa Report"]

[Text] Foreign mediators (?are) working around the clock to reconcile the position of Angola's two warring parties, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement. Mediations are taking place against the background of reports of hostilities from many parts of the country. Steyn de Preuter reports:

[Begin recording] [de Preuter] Heavy fighting is continuing in and around Huambo, the UNITA headquarters, in central Angola. Reports of heavy artillery fire have now been received from Luena, east of Huambo. Confirmation of hostilities in Cuito, Bie, Caxito, Ndalatando, and [name indistinct] some 30 km from [name indistinct] is still awaited. A UNAVEM [UN Verification Mission] observer was injured in cross-fire in the UN camp in Huambo. In (Bailundo) in Huambo Province, two UNAVEM helicopters carrying personnel from the International Committee of the Red Cross have been grounded (?because) of the hostilities. UNAVEM is working hard to find a meeting place that will be acceptable to the government and UNITA.

UN sources say there have been no UNAVEM reports to verify claims by Angola's UN ambassador that South African mercenaries have been sighted in two provinces. South African Foreign Affairs Director Gert Grobler also denies the accusation made by Ambassador Afonso van Dunem [words indistinct]. Mr. Grobler:

[Grobler] If he implies that there are South African forces, troops, present, it is of course devoid of all truth. But we have said on previous occasions that it cannot be ruled out that there are mercenaries from South Africa or from any other country for that matter, but of course the government has nothing to do with that, and these are individuals, and of course it is very difficult to control (?those).

[De Preuter] There are [word indistinct] rumors in Luanda—and of course it's always dangerous to rely on rumors—that the MPLA government is now considering the deployment of Cuban troops in Angola, and (?to claim) that South Africans are involved in the (?hostilities).

[Grobler] Well, as far as we are concerned, this would be a very dangerous (?path) to follow. It would be an action that would be condemned by the world. No one would like to see the Cubans become [word indistinct] in Africa again, and I think there would be very little sympathy for such an act. As far as justifying this as a result of South Africa's involvement, I can just once again state unequivocally that South Africa, the government, or South African Defense Force are not involved in Angola.

We are not supporting Dr. Savimbi, and for that reason, there is no need, and indeed it would be folly, for the Angolan Government to use that as an excuse to reintroduce the Cubans into Africa. [end recording]

Foundation Names ANC Leaders Involved in 'Atrocities'*MB1301120993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 93*

[Text] The International Freedom Foundation has released the names of a number of ANC [African National Congress] leaders who the organization alleges were responsible either directly or indirectly for atrocities at ANC camps outside South Africa.

The foundation released the report today on findings by an independent investigation into detention camps. The leaders included Mr. Chris Hani, Mr. Joe Slovo, Mr. Oliver Tambo, Mr. Joe Modise, Mr. Jacob Zuma, Mr. Ronnie Kasrils and Mr. Alfred Tambo. The foundation said that evidence indicated that the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance had followed a systemic policy of brutality and prosecution against its own members in exile.

According to the foundation, most of the human rights violations were committed by the ANC security organization, Mbokodo [grinding stone], which is operated by the SACP. One of Mbokodo's most important functions was to inspire fear among members so that no one would criticize the ANC leadership. Mbokodo established detention camps in Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda in terms of a policy decision in 1970.

The foundation recommended that the Goldstone Commission investigate human rights violations by the ANC and SACP to identify those responsible.

Parties React to Proposed Swedish Aid to ANC*MB1101081393 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 7 Jan 93 p 2*

[Report by Gallie van Rensburg: "Swedish Money for ANC To Be Discussed"]

[Text] The National Party [NP] is to appeal to the government to discuss with the Swedish Government Sweden's monetary aid to the ANC [African National Congress].

It is inappropriate and undesirable of a foreign government to step into South Africa's political arena on the side of any political party, a spokesman of the NP's federal information service said yesterday.

For the last few years, the ANC has been acting freely in the country and is in practice a political party. If reports about the aid are true, it is "unfair aid", especially in view of the fact that a general election could be held within the next 12 to 18 months.

The announcement this week by Sweden that it intends to support the ANC openly for the first time, has also been criticized by other parties. Sweden formerly donated funds secretly to the ANC.

Chancellor of the Swedish mission in Pretoria, Mr. Claef Hammer, said in reaction to the criticism that Sweden will reconsider aid to the ANC when the date for the first non-racial election has been announced.

Money that Sweden is currently channeling to the ANC may only be spent subject to strict guidelines. It may not be used for an election.

"Sweden has also already indicated that the aid will cease when the ANC becomes a political party. The ANC says it is still a liberation organization and Sweden still regards it as such."

Besides the ANC, several church organizations, trade unions and other organizations which oppose apartheid have also received money from Sweden. Last year the aid amounted to approximately 55 million rands, of which the ANC received the most by far.

The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and the Pan Africanist Congress do not receive any aid from Sweden. Since Sweden began dishing out aid to the struggle against apartheid, it has regarded the ANC as the "best organization," he said.

At the beginning of a financial year, the ANC and Sweden come together to decide how the money is to be spent. At the end of the financial year, "every cent gets accounted for."

Most of the money is used for the rehabilitation of refugees. Some of it is directed to education, the upkeep of ANC structures and organizations, and for preparatory work linked to negotiations and constitutional matters.

Mr. Hammar said that funds will probably be cut by 20 percent this year due to financial problems in Sweden. Sweden will announce on Monday [11 January] how much it is to give the ANC.

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer said if the Swedish aid is intended to help the ANC in an election, it would create a dangerous and an unwanted precedent. It will be tantamount to rude intervention in South Africa's politics.

Conservative Party Chief Secretary Lem Theron said Sweden is displaying "selective morality." The ANC is being advantaged as the organization which fought apartheid, while the organization itself does not have clean hands.

The IFP has accused the Swedish Government of being irresponsible by only giving money to the ANC and not to the other parties.

Swedish Envoy Comments on Aid

MB1301071493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Sweden has entered a debate arising from its public disclosure of preferred funding to the ANC [African National Congress] and says it will not subsidize the ANC's election campaign.

Sweden's political secretary in Pretoria, Mr. Frederik Jorgenson told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Sweden had openly supported the ANC for years. However, he said that no country could aid the entire political spectrum, and that Swedish law allowed only liberation movements to be funded and not political parties.

Mr. Jorgenson said he doubted whether the spirit of Swedish law would be compromised by ANC President Nelson Mandela's insistence that the ANC would not be transformed into a political party until a fully democratic government was in place. He said Swedish funds to the ANC would be critically reviewed when an election date had been announced.

Israel Seeking 'Meaningful Relationship' With ANC

MB0801110793 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8
Jan 93 p 11

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "Wooing the ANC Now High on Jerusalem's Agenda"]

[Text] Israel's new ambassador Alon Li'el, has come to South Africa with a definite mandate: to build a "meaningful relationship" with the ANC [African National Congress] as the dominant force in the black community.

Fulfilment of his mission is complicated by the ANC's view of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as a fraternal body and by the oft-declared esteem of ANC president Nelson Mandela for PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Li'el (44), a career diplomat who was appointed by the new Labour-Left government of Yitzhak Rabin, identifies another problem: the failure of Israel's previous Likud government to build contacts with the ANC in the three years since Mandela's release.

"For the last three years we did not try to develop these contacts," he says. "We see it as a mistake."

A man with a friendly disposition and a ready smile, Li'el adds: "Our new government believes it was a mistake in the past to focus on our contacts with the (De Klerk) Government and (Mangosuthu) Buthelezi and to neglect the ANC."

Rabin's government wants a "balanced policy" which does not favour De Klerk or Buthelezi over Mandela; for that reason Li'el's immediate and primary task is to win friends for Israel in the ANC.

Li'el, who was wounded during an Israeli attack in 1968 on a PLO camp at al-Karama in Jordan, does not see the ANC's friendly ties with the PLO as an insuperable problem.

"For the previous government (of Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir) it was a major problem. It fought against contacts by foreign governments and foreign organisations with the PLO," Li'el says. "But for the present government it is not a problem, for several reasons."

The Rabin government is itself engaged in discussions with Palestinian leaders who support the PLO in the Middle East peace talks, Li'el says. "We are aware of the fact that they coordinate their positions with the PLO," he adds.

Thus it is not opposed to political links between foreign governments or organisations and the PLO, provided they do not have a military dimension.

Li'el notes pertinently: "The ANC has abandoned the armed struggle. As far as we know, the military contacts that existed between the ANC and the PLO in the past are no longer operative."

Another development has helped to reduce concern in Israeli political circles at the friendly links between the ANC and PLO, Li'el remarks. Israel's "major enemy" among the Palestinians is no longer 'Arafat's PLO but Hamas, the Islamic fundamentalist organisation.

A sign of the changing attitude to the PLO in Israel is a recent vote in the Israeli parliament calling for the repeal of a law forbidding Israeli citizen from talking to the PLO. Dissident Israelis who defy the prohibition risk being jailed for three years.

Under Israeli law, the ban cannot be rescinded until the resolution is passed on three occasions. But the majority vote in favour of repeal on the first division suggest the law is destined for revocation.

Li'el cautions against exaggerating the significance of the votes. He sees it as the start of a process, meaning that there is still a long way to go. "We do not recognise the PLO," he acknowledges. "But I would say, overall, that the present government sees the contact between the PLO and the ANC differently from the previous government."

Responding to a question, Li'el elucidates on his statement that Hamas—which he sees as a linear successor to the Muslim Brotherhood—is a bigger problem to Israel than the PLO.

"Hamas does not live in peace with the idea of the State of Israel. It would like to see the state dissolved. The PLO, at least on paper, declared in 1988 that it seeks the creation of an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel."

While the PLO aim of establishing a Palestinian state on territory occupied by Israel after the 1967 Arab-Israeli

war does not amount to formal recognition of Israel, "at least many PLO leaders have realised that the State of Israel is a fact," Li'el says.

He recalls that when he was the guest of Radio 702 recently he was told by some callers that Israel, as the product of Zionism, had no right to exist.

Their views reflect the controversial UN resolution of 1975 which declared that Zionism, like apartheid, was a form of colonialism and racism. But, Li'el emphasises, the resolution was decisively repealed a year ago and thus no longer represents a majority world view.

The conversation turns to the expulsion from Israel last month of 415 suspected leaders of Hamas after the kidnapping and brutal assassination of an Israeli policeman.

It is put to Li'el that the expulsion—which seems to be a collective punishment or even reprisal—seems unfair because the alleged Hamas leaders and/or collaborators were not charged and tried in a court of law.

"We are not expelling them, we are removing them temporarily," he replies. "After two years, they can come back."

"It caused such an uproar in the Israeli public that something very drastic had to be done: introduction of the death penalty or blowing up houses of terrorists or removing the leadership..."

"We will do our best to move towards peace but we will not compromise when it comes to the defence of the lives of our people."

Li'el reasons that the Rabin government was able to take tough action against "terrorism" because in its first five months in power it has already proved its peace credentials by its willingness to surrender territory for peace "on all fronts, including the (strategically important) Golan Heights".

The decision to expel the suspected Hamas leaders, before they were convicted in the murder of Israelis, was necessary to make "the connection between the act of murder and the punishment", he says.

Whether the "drastic action" will further complicate Li'el's task of building bridges into the ANC remains to be seen.

ROC's Foreign Minister Meets de Klerk

*MB1201130393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 93*

[Text] The Republic of China's foreign affairs minister, Dr. Frederick Chien, has emphasized the importance of national reconciliation in a period of constitutional change.

During his meeting with State President F.W. de Klerk at Tuynhuys in Cape Town, Dr. Chien said it was only

through national reconciliation that people could live together in peace, stability, and prosperity. He said the Republic of China had more or less completed the first stage of its constitutional reform, and that it extended its best wishes to South Africa.

President de Klerk said that he and Dr. Chien had discussed economic ties, technical cooperation, constitutional reform, bilateral relations, and programs for small farmers in the Republic of China. Mr. de Klerk said there was a need for the realities of international trade and politics and of South Africa's place in the world to be brought to political groupings in South Africa. For this reason, he welcomed Dr. Chien's plans to have talks with these groupings.

Meets Nelson Mandela

MB1301102593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0948 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela met the Taiwanese foreign minister, Frederick Chien, on Wednesday [13 January] at the ANC's Johannesburg offices. After the hour-long meeting Mr. Mandela said he had briefed Mr. Chien on the latest political developments in South Africa. Mr. Mandela said he had also told the minister of his January 20 meeting with the South African Government. Mr. Chien said he was looking forward to receiving Mr. Mandela when he visited Taiwan later this year.

Foreign Affairs Official on International Expectations

MB1301101793 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by Francois Lotter: "Great Hope for South Africa Abroad"]

[Excerpts] The international community holds great hope and expectation that in 1993 South Africa will solve its problems and negotiate a political dispensation acceptable to all.

The fact that financial development aid by the European Community and 12 other countries during 1992 had been substantially more than in previous years ought to make South Africans optimistic about the year ahead, contends Foreign Affairs Director General Rusty Evans.

Mr. Evans yesterday told BEELD the increase in aid over the last 10 years is proof that the international community is interested in what is happening in South Africa.

Mr. Evans, who had earlier warned that the international community was getting tired of the situation in South Africa, said when one talks about the year 1993, there seems to be an international perception that South Africa is moving in the right direction.

"There is optimism in the rest of the world that we here, at the southern tip of the continent, will succeed in 1993 in getting our house in order and come forward with a political model that will be acceptable to all."

Mr. Evans added that although an acceptable democratic settlement is a precondition for South Africa getting large-scale investments from abroad, the fact that South Africa received more foreign development aid last year is proof that the international community is indeed interested in developments here. [passage omitted]

Mr. Evans said that the increase in financial aid goes to show that while South Africans are making progress, they could still lay claim on increasing support from abroad.

The fact that foreign countries could get involved in this way is also an indication of their recognition of the situation in South Africa. This involvement creates the impression among private businesses worldwide that the situation is stable.

Mr. Evans had earlier warned in an interview with the magazine LEADERSHIP that the international community was getting tired of the situation in the country and were looking elsewhere for investment prospects, should the impression persist that the country is incapable of getting its house in order.

He said South Africa should not expect foreign investments while violence was still raging in parts of the country. If South Africa fails to excite international economic interest, the country could get left behind in future.

Several foreign diplomats and prospective investors, as well as politicians, have in the past year shared the view that a democratic dispensation, or at least an interim government, will have to be introduced before financial aid becomes transformed into large-scale investments.

Former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said at the October 1991 International Monetary Fund's annual congress in Bangkok that foreign countries were keen to advance more loans and render aid to South Africa.

However, there were a few conditions, the most important being the drawing up of a democratic constitution.

Foreign Development Aid Increases in 1992

MB1201174993 Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Jan 93 p 2

[Report By DIE BURGER political correspondent: "Foreign Countries Contribute Significantly to Development in South Africa"]

[Text] Pretoria - In 1992 South Africa received more development aid from abroad than was the case in the last 10 years.

According to a United Nations Development Program [UNDP] report, the UN, together with 12 overseas missions in South Africa, contributed jointly approximately 960 million rands to development aid last year. All these contributions were made to nongovernmental organizations.

The biggest amount, 328 million rands (43 percent), went to education which in turn comprised scholarships awarded since 1990 in an effort to decrease study costs per student.

The second largest amount, 90 million rands, was utilized for community development; followed by 84 million rands for human rights, legal aid, and democratization; and 81 million rands for rural development.

The European Community's 302 million rands was the biggest contribution, followed by the United States' 224 million, Sweden's 159 million, Britain's 76 million, and Germany's 50 million rands. Other countries which contributed were Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Japan, France, and Spain.

According to the report, 40.1 percent of black South Africans received a monthly income of 1-399 rands during 1989/90 as against 1.8 percent of whites, while 17.3 percent of whites earned more than 6,000 rands per month as against 0.2 percent of all blacks. It is the first time that such a report has been drawn up on South Africa. It was done by the UNDP's office in Lusaka, seeing that there is no office in South Africa.

Explosion Damages Johannesburg Shopping Area

*MB1301051293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0141
GMT 13 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—A massive explosion completely destroyed two shops and damaged 18 others at Randfontein on the far west Rand early on Wednesday, but police said no-one was hurt in the blast.

"There were no deaths or injuries. It looks like explosives were used but we will not be able to say exactly what type until daybreak," said police spokesman Maj Henriette Bester.

She said the powerful blast happened at 12:45am at the elite supermarket in Station Street, opposite the Randfontein Station.

Millions of rands of damage was caused.

The supermarket and an adjoining fruiterer, Shorty's Fruit and Vegetables, were totally wrecked, while windows of 18 surrounding shops and of the station building across the street were shattered.

Members of the police Bomb Squad and Internal Stability Unit, as well as traffic officers and the Randfontein Fire Brigade had rushed to the scene and had immediately cordoned off the area.

A fire raging in the supermarket was extinguished after about an hour.

Speaking to SAPA from the scene, Maj Bester said debris from the explosion was scattered over an area of about 100m.

Parts of the corrugated roof of the supermarket were blown off and had landed across the road.

"There is nothing left inside (the supermarket). A car standing nearby is covered in debris," she said.

Maj Bester said police were following up information that a vehicle was seen speeding away from the scene shortly before the blast. The information was received by the Randfontein Traffic Department and no further details were immediately available, she said.

APLA Reportedly Claims Responsibility

*MB1301104493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000
GMT 13 Jan 93*

[Text] Police are investigating a possible link between this morning's explosion on the far West Rand and a limpet mine blast at a Witwatersrand supermarket last week. Three shops were destroyed in the explosion near Randfontein station today, and 18 other stores were damaged, but there have been no deaths or injuries. The blasts caused damage of at least 3 million rands to the Elite Supermarket and the other shops. The supermarket is owned by Jack de Sousa, who also owned the store in Zuurbekom which was bombed last week.

Meanwhile, state radio reports the SAP [South African Police] is claiming that the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] armed wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] has claimed responsibility of the explosions.

Bomb Explodes in Ciskei Government Building

*MB1301071193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0602
GMT 13 Jan 93*

[Text] Bisho Jan 13 SAPA—An explosion, possibly caused by a limpet mine, ripped through the Ciskei Department of Manpower Offices in Bisho early on Wednesday [13 January] morning, the homeland's police said. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported the blast occurred at about 2am. The building was not extensively damaged.

Police Official Comments

*MB1301103293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936
GMT 13 Jan 93*

[Text] Bisho Jan 13 SAPA—The bomb which ripped through the Ciskei Department of Manpower Utilisation Offices in Bisho early on Wednesday [13 January] was probably left in one of the building's toilets late on Tuesday as everyone was going home.

In a statement released in Bisho, Ciskei Police Commissioner Gen F Zibi said the bomb exploded on the building's fourth floor at 3am.

Gen Zibi said no one had claimed responsibility for the blast, and it could not be confirmed whether the device was a limpet mine.

He also said that at a press conference in Johannesburg on Monday, Ciskei military leader Brig Oupa Gqozo had alleged that "a teacher and the African National Congress branch secretary of Mdantsane had recently been arrested while in the act of planting two limpet mines".

"They admitted during questioning that the limpet mines had been given to them by a senior Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] member in Umtata, Transkei," the statement by the general said.

Holomisa Says Kriel 'Backtracking' on APLA Charges

MB1201152593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1327 GMT 12 Jan 92

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Cape Town Jan 12 SAPA—Transkeian military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa has accused Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel of "backtracking" after he refused to testify before the homeland's proposed inquiry into alleged Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army [APLA] bases in that territory. Speaking on SABC's Agenda programme on Monday [11 January] night, the minister said neither he nor the South African Police would appear before the Transkeian commission to present evidence of alleged APLA training on homeland soil.

Gen Holomisa said in an interview Mr Kriel's refusal to testify showed "he has no facts or evidence".

"He is now worried about his unilateral decision to close border posts, block roads and warn people not to travel through the Transkei without going through diplomatic channels."

Gen Holomisa said the Transkei inquiry would get underway as soon as a suitable judge was seconded by South Africa to the territory. "We want to make sure that we get a judge who will conduct an independent inquiry with regard to the terms of reference of our commission."

The Transkei received a diplomatic note from the South African Government on Monday indicating that it was not prepared to second Mr Justice Richard Goldstone to head an inquiry as originally requested by Transkei. Negotiations on an alternative chairman were continuing between the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Justice of Transkei and South Africa.

Gen Holomisa predicted that no finding would be made following the recent Goldstone Commission hearings in

Port Elizabeth on alleged APLA activities in the Transkei. The Transkei, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the Azanian People's Liberation Army have all refused to testify before the inquiry, which is headed by former Regional Court Magistrate Gert Steyn.

Gen Holomisa again rejected allegations by Ciskeian leader Brig Oupa Gqozo that the ANC [African National Congress], PAC and Transkei defence force were planning attacks on Ciskei and kwaZulu and repeated earlier statements that APLA had no training bases in the Transkei. He said rightwing elements within the South African Defence Force's covert operations units were involved in a "campaign to discredit the Transkei".

"They are very frustrated that I released information on their involvement in the murder of Matthew Goniwe and they are now retaliating by claiming that APLA is operating from Transkei."

He urged all parties with information on alleged APLA activities in the Transkei to present their evidence before the homeland's inquiry when it begins its sittings.

AZAPO Official Comments on DP Meeting Disruption

MB1301115593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Cape Town Jan 13 SAPA—There will be no love lost between blacks and whites as long as black people remain without meaningful power to determine their own destiny, Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] Publicity Secretary Gomolemo Mokae said on Wednesday [13 January].

Reacting in a statement on Monday night's disruption of a Democratic Party [DP] meeting allegedly by AZAPO supporters, Dr. Mokae said AZAPO was fully committed to free and unhindered political activity "within the ranks of the oppressed".

White parties and their allies in white areas had long engendered hostile and mistrustful attitudes within the oppressed black community.

"This will not go away simply because the DP, or even the National Party, have become 'multi-racial'. They are completely unable to transform themselves into 'non-racial' parties because of the entrenched white racial control over them."

At best, these parties were havens of white paternalism, which always sought to place themselves in the centre of black struggles to "show blacks 'how it is done'".

This had been clearly demonstrated by the DP during the expulsion of AZAPO from the Patriotic Front.

"(As) long as black people remain without any meaningful power to determine their own destiny, there will

be no love lost between them and white people, and it is indeed a sad thing when the victim is turned into a villain."

AZAPO and the Black Consciousness Movement appealed to whites and their organisations to put their house in order, from which the scourge of racism had emanated.

"After all, the fact that white people continue to oppress black people remains a reality," Dr. Mokae said.

Goldstone Commission Hears Testimony on Port Shepstone

*MB1101155293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354
GMT 11 Jan 93*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Port Shepstone Jan 11 SAPA—Peace had become a reality in war-torn townships around Port Shepstone after a peace initiative there last month, but local peace structures still did not have the full support of tribal authorities, a Goldstone Commission subcommittee heard on Monday [11 January]. The committee was receiving preliminary submissions on the causes of violence in the area, other than those caused by the African National Congress/Inkatha political rivalry.

Monday's preliminary hearing was postponed to January 25 when detailed submissions could be heard, although brief statements from some roleplayers in the peace process said there had been a dramatic decrease in political violence in the area over the last month. This was due to a peace initiative facilitated by a Commonwealth observer mission which led to the safe return of about 250 refugees to Murchison and the subsequent stabilisation of the area, according to local peace committee spokesman the Rev Ronald Brauteseth. Murchison has been the scene of vicious fighting, partly due to the refugee crisis there last year.

Mr Brauteseth commended the positive attitude of the local police and political leaders whom he said had accepted the need for reconciliation and had acted accordingly. "Levels of violence have fallen drastically with only two confirmed deaths recorded since the peace initiative began in December 1992," he said. Last year, an average of over 30 people were killed in the same area each month.

There were, however individuals opposed to the peace process and Mr Brauteseth urged the committee to investigate this. He said the evidence should be heard in camera, and protection should be afforded to some witnesses. The committee also had to enquire into the role of tribal authorities, hit squads, the South African Police, as well as the functioning of the judicial system, in an attempt to get to the roots of Port Shepstone's violence, said Mr Brauteseth.

He concluded his submission by calling on parties who were signatories of the National Peace Accord to honour this document. This was an apparent attempt to woo the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] back to the Port Shepstone Local Dispute Resolution Committee [LDRC] after a walk-out late last year.

In a brief submission to the committee chairman Malcolm Wallis, LDRC Chairman Theo Cloete said clarity was urgently needed on the role of amakhosi (chiefs) in local peace structures. "We don't have the support of the amakhosi who refuse to serve on the LDRC," he said, adding that this issue had been raised with the National Peace Secretariat.

He explained that protocol prevented chiefs from being directly consulted or from serving on the LDRC. "We need a system where, if there are problems with certain chiefs, we can talk to the man himself," he explained, adding: "Chiefs are central to the peace process and as long as they are not part of it, problems will continue".

In his submission to the committee, ANC [African National Congress] Lower South Coast Zonal Secretary Ravi Pillay said the commission had to be sensitive to the peace process in the area during its work. He explained that former enemies were now working closely together in the quest for peace and "we mustn't upset the apple cart".

He added that while the ANC's relationship with the police was not as it should be it had nevertheless improved recently. He however requested the committee investigate among others, the perceived bias of the security forces in the area, their alleged inefficient investigations, and their alleged role in political unrest. The judicial process, specifically allegations of poor investigation and the granting of bail, had to come under scrutiny, as well as the role of local tribal authorities in the violence, he added.

ANC, KwaNdebele's Ruling Party Hold Conference

*MB1101150393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1248
GMT 11 Jan 93*

[By Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria Jan 11 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Region and the ruling party of kwaNdebele's government, Intando ye Sizwe [IYS—Will of the Nation], have resolved to establish an united front "on all levels" with a view to the coming elections. The two parties have decided to implement a strategy of political tolerance, embark on a joint programme of action and to jointly educate voters for the elections for a constituent assembly.

This was announced at a joint news conference in Pretoria on Monday [11 January] by ANC PWV Region spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa and Mr S J Mgidi of the

IYS, following a weekend conference in kwaNdebele on political tolerance and voter education attended by 256 delegates from both parties.

Political tolerance among the two parties could be seen as a "pace setter" and the possibility that similar arrangements could be entered into with other parties was not excluded, Mr Mamoepa said. Both parties resolved there should be speedy movement towards a government of national unity.

In future members of both parties could have dual membership, the conference resolved. In addition, it was decided that the chieftainship of rulers and kings would be respected.

Both parties agreed the basis for free political activity had been laid and that recruitment, the holding of meetings in any village or area should be allowed uninterrupted and that the right of expression and the right to constructive criticism should be allowed. Discipline should also be exercised by representatives of the two parties to refrain from inflammatory or derogatory statements. "Every person would have the right to join the organisation of his choice," the parties resolved.

As far as a programme of action was concerned they decided to hold joint rallies to commemorate historical events, that Mr Mamoepa and Mr Mgidi should maintain an open channel of communication and to liaise with northern Transvaal regions on issues of common concern.

The electoral education would be executed on a joint basis. The parties also noted that education could play a role in promoting political tolerance.

ANC Details Measures To End Economic 'Crisis'

MB0801114993 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jan 93 p 13

[Report by Sven Lunsche: "ANC Spells Out Measures To End the Economic Crisis"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] provided a more detailed sketch of its monetary and fiscal policies to move the economy out of its present crisis.

In an article in the latest Finance Week, Trevor Manuel, the head of the ANC's Department of Economic Planning, stresses, however, that the success of a broad economic strategy depends "upon first securing a comprehensive political settlement".

In order to pull SA out of "the quagmire of the present" a rapid movement to political settlement is required before work on an economic strategy can begin.

"I make this point from the experience of having campaigned for new investment in a democratic SA. The absence of political certainty, with its corollary, the ever-increasing violence, tends to render all those efforts worthless," Manuel says.

He also questions whether the National Economic Forum (NEF), which will hold the key to a joint economic strategy, can hold its own in a climate of political hostility.

Apart from agreement in the NEF on a five-year strategic plan for socio-economic upliftment, Manuel calls for a range of "second-wave initiatives" within the realm of fiscal and monetary policy.

On the fiscal side, the ANC calls for a substantial improvement in the delivery of state spending, especially in housing, education and health.

The necessary initiatives to achieve this should include:

- The establishment of audit trails to trim excessive wastage.
- The implementation of performance audits.
- The establishment of judicial processes to guarantee accountability of expenditure.

He says the emphasis on the revenue side should focus on the question of under-collection, rather than on a "knee-jerk response to increased direct and indirect taxes".

"Even if, at the end of a detailed examination, it is found that tax increases are unavoidable, these will have to be minimised by phasing them in over a five- or six-year rolling budget plan."

Commenting on monetary policy, he supports the current Reserve Bank policy of maintaining positive real interest rates.

But Manuel proposes that existing exchange control restrictions should remain until measures have been implemented to encourage foreign capital inflows and stabilise the current account.

Wit Wolwe Claim Hit-List of APLA Transkei Bases

MB1001132993 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 10 Jan 93 p 13

[By Brendan Seery]

[Text] Members of the Wit Wolwe [White Wolves], which this week threatened retribution against APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], have compiled a "hit-list" of houses and business premises in Transkei which they say are used as bases for attacks on whites in South Africa.

And the SADF [South African Defence Force] is reviewing security at all its armouries, after two major weapons thefts reported this week, which could be linked to right-wing attempts to arm their "soldiers" for the fight against APLA.

Isak "Boerstaat" Bosman—the leader of a faction of the Wit Wolwe which fell out with the organisation's leader, mass murderer Barend Strom—would not deny that the "target information" had come from disgruntled members of the security forces who believe Pretoria will do nothing to stop the APLA attacks.

Bosmar, told the SUNDAY STAR his organisation had sympathisers within the SADF and the SAP [South African Police] who agreed that APLA cadres in Transkei should be "taken out", but who felt their hands were tied. Bosman added that his faction of the Wit Wolwe had an extensive network in the Eastern Cape and Free State areas bordering Lesotho, Transkei and Ciskei.

Bosman's comments came in the wake of two major thefts of weapons from SADF armouries—one at the Welkom Commando and one at One Maintenance Unit in Kimberley—reported this week.

Eight members of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] were arrested in connection with the Welkom theft, which included phosphorus grenades, R1 and R4 rifles and ammunition valued at more than R[Rand]134,000. A total of 28 R4 rifles were taken in the Kimberley raid.

Police are investigating a possible connection between the two thefts.

Most of the weapons taken in the Welkom raid have been recovered, according to police. AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche said the theft was not authorised by his organization, but that he could understand why it had been carried out.

12 January Review of Current Events, Issues

MB1201160293

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Goldstone Commission 'Good Enough'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English in its 12 January lead editorial entitled "Profligate politicking" asserts that "the Government has rightly turned down" Transkei military ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa's request for it to second Justice Richard Goldstone to head Transkei's inquiry into the alleged use by the Azanian People's Liberation Army, APLA, of the territory as a base for attacks on South African citizens. The editorial notes that a committee of the Goldstone Commission is already investigating the APLA and another commission would be "a profligate duplication reminiscent of the discredited apartheid order." The paper says Holomisa is "contemptuous of the Goldstone committee's investigation, referring to it as a 'kangaroo court'." Holomisa's "gratuitous insult" is a "slur" on Goldstone himself and it is "illogical" for Holomisa to insult Goldstone in one breath then request he be seconded to Transkei in the next. The paper points out that the African National Congress, the ANC, "accepts Judge Goldstone's credentials and has even praised him" for uncovering the activities of the Defense Force's Directorate of Covert Collection. It concludes that if the Goldstone Commission is "good

enough for the ANC, it is good enough for Transkei's military junta" and that Holomisa "should stop politicking" and submit his case to the committee.

13 January Review of Current Events, Issues

MB1301132393

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Political Parties Urged To Rein in 'Thugs'—"Negotiations have got off to a very promising start this year, but no one seems to have told the activist-in-the-street," contends a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 January. Referring to the disruption of a Democratic Party, DP, meeting in Guguletu near Cape Town, THE STAR believes "once again we have witnessed the shameful intolerance of youthful hoodlums breaking up a legitimate political meeting—exacerbated this time by the fact that United Nations observers were on hand to see South Africans on their worst behaviour." Political leaders are warned that "if all political parties do not rein in their thugs now, they will run riot as polling day approaches. So much, then, for free and fair elections."

BUSINESS DAY

Can ANC Sell Economic Reality to Supporters?—"Where the ANC [African National Congress] leadership is concerned, the main problem is no longer a matter of coming to grips intellectually with new economic reality (although some cynics and cold warriors may dispute this)," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 January. "The problem is whether the organisation is able and willing to sell this reality—and its practical implications—to its supporters. ANC cadres in Mitchell's Plain and Guguletu have not yet come to embrace their leaders' commitment to political freedom and tolerance. Similarly, it may be difficult for them to accept that the best a representative new government can offer most of them is an investment in their and their children's future—gradual improvements in education, health care and electrification, for example. The real danger is that they will not accept it, and the ANC—chasing votes like everyone else—will feel constrained to relent on its commitment to those economic policies, like fiscal discipline, which cause short-term pain."

SOWETAN

Political Organizations Unable To Control Members—The disruption of DP meetings "is ironically giving the lie to the massive support black political groups claim in the townships," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 January. "If this were not the case why is it necessary to disrupt meetings held by a 'liberal' party which is allegedly regarded with contempt by activists in the black areas? Apart from the fact that such acts are undemocratic and reinforce the unfortunate stereotype that blacks are unable to conduct themselves properly, such acts are demonstrably counter-productive." It has "become plain" to SOWETAN that political organisations "cannot control and discipline their members. At the grass-roots level this leads to violence."

Angola

Savimbi Proposes Talks in Geneva

LD1201123793 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1130 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], is ready to meet President Jose Edardo dos Santos on one condition: The meeting must be in Geneva. These statements were made in a long interview with TSF radio. Anabela Gois reports:

[Begin recording] [Gois] UNITA controls the largest number of wards in Angola and has the capacity to continue to do so. Jonas Savimbi says everything else is a lie and disinformation circulated by the Angolan Government. Savimbi said dialogue is the only solution. UNITA does not want war, but the Popular Movement for the Liberation Angola [MPLA] does. He added that he can forget everything and that his capacity for forgiveness is endless.

[Savimbi] It is endless. Without forgiveness, we will get nowhere. There must be a politician on their side who thinks like us. War only causes destruction.

[Gois] Savimbi said he is ready to talk on one condition: The meeting with Jose Eduardo dos Santos should be held in Geneva, never in Luanda, and for this to happen one thing only is necessary:

[Savimbi] Goodwill from both sides.

[Gois] Savimbi wants to meet Eduardo dos Santos, and the government has already reacted. The foreign minister has made it clear that for now such a meeting is out of the question, and if it does take place it will be in Angola and never abroad. During the interview, Savimbi insisted he was speaking from Huambo. [passage omitted]

Government Ready To Meet UNITA Military Leadership

MB1301092393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura today met with Margaret Anstee, special representative for the UN secretary general in Angola; Dr. Antonio Monteiro, Portuguese ambassador in the Joint Political and Military Commission; U.S. representative in Angola (Edmond Janeth); and Portuguese Ambassador to Angola Rocha Paris.

During the meetings, Venancio de Moura expressed the Angolan Government's wish to find a peaceful solution to the political crisis in our country in order to fulfill the peace accords. The foreign affairs minister also expressed the government's readiness to hold a meeting of military chiefs in Luanda under the auspices of the United Nations, and in the presence of international observers.

Venancio de Moura said the meeting should be held in Luanda since it is the capital. The UN headquarters is also

in Luanda, the focus of all political and diplomatic activity. The government guarantees security for all UNITA delegation members. The Angolan foreign minister said that as a last resort, as proof of the political desire to solve the crisis, the government would also be willing to consider holding the meeting in Windhoek, Lusaka, or Addis Ababa. A meeting in Europe or America by military chiefs is out of question.

MPLA Political Bureau Issues Communiqué

MB1201210693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jan 93

["Press Communiqué" Issued by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in Luanda on 12 January]

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Political Bureau met on 12 January 1993 to examine the present political and military situation being experienced in the country. The MPLA Political Bureau blamed Mr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and his militarist group for the serious situation facing the country, particularly after the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992; for refusing to accept the election results declared free and fair by the United Nations; for having opted for war and the violation of the Bicesse Accords and the Angolan Constitution; for having militarily occupied districts and communes and, thereafter, trying to occupy the provincial capitals, first in the north of the country and then in central, eastern, and southern Angola, forcing a reaction from the police forces, the civilian defense, and the Angolan Armed Forces; for committing the most brutal violations of human rights against citizens in the occupied areas, including the savage murder of thousands of youths, children, political administrative authorities, and traditional chiefs; for raping women and teenagers; and indiscriminately destroying the country's economic, social, and administrative infrastructure.

The Political Bureau would like to underline the responsible attitude displayed by His Excellency Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, and the Government of National Unity, who despite all this, have been open to dialogue with a view to reestablishing a just and lasting peace, based on the Bicesse Accords and the results of legislative and presidential elections held in September 1992. It accordingly urges them to continue on this path.

The MPLA Political Bureau would like to praise the Angolan Armed Forces and the police and civilian defense forces in the defense of the people and the Constitution of the Republic of Angola. It equally lauds youths for voluntarily coming forward to defend the people and peace.

The MPLA Political Bureau is of the view that the defense of the people and their public and private patrimony by the government and the Armed Forces should not be confused as an attempt to physically eliminate UNITA. This is evidenced by the fact that the government is respecting the life and physical and moral integrity of all UNITA cadres and militants who have been captured during clashes and

are benefiting from the protection of the government authorities during this period of disturbances.

The MPLA Political Bureau does not view UNITA in itself as an illegal movement nor its militants. The UNITA army, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, and the actions carried out by Savimbi and his militarist and despotic group are, however, totally illegal and cannot continue to be tolerated. The Angolan people and the international community must, therefore, force them to adhere to legality and comply with the Bicesse Accords and the Constitution of Angola.

Now that he has failed in all his arguments in favor of war to realize his excessive ambition for power, Mr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is now trying to obtain support at the national and international levels for his irresponsible and macabre adventure, by presenting the idea that there is a tribal conflict in Angola aimed at eliminating the Ovimbundus. This clearly demonstrates Savimbi's serious hatred and contempt for other ethnic groups in Angola and this explains why he orders massacres against them. While the Ovimbundus can enjoy peace and have bread, Savimbi promises them more war, suffering, and misery, and he is asking for their understanding to continue to use them as cannon fodder.

The MPLA Political Bureau would thus like to salute the increasing number of UNITA leaders, cadres, and troops for their courageous and responsible behavior. They have been taking a stand against the militarist attitude of Savimbi and his group and consider that a democratic UNITA has an important role to play in parliament, the society, and the material and spiritual reconstruction of Angola as a (civilized) and responsible opposition.

The MPLA Political Bureau would like to urge the entire Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene Provinces to continue united and firm around His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the National Assembly, the Government of National Unity, and the Angolan Armed Forces in search of peace and tranquility with respect and tolerance for political, religious, economic, and social options of each Angolan.

Presidential Aide Suggests Savimbi 'Disappear'

LD1201190593 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Peace in Angola requires Jonas Savimbi's physical or political disappearance, Aldomiro da Conceicao, assistant to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, believes. In an exclusive statement to Antena-1, Aldomiro da Conceicao questioned Savimbi's political credibility and said the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] leader is no longer in Huambo, explaining that the Red Cross has reported Savimbi's presence in Zaire to the government. He also spoke of the deteriorating military situation in northern Angola:

[Begin recording] [Da Conceicao] [passage omitted] Northern Angola has worsened. Government and UNITA forces have been fighting in Mbanza Congo city—the

former Sao Salvador do Congo, capital of Zaire Province—in the past few hours. This fighting continues even as we speak.

[Unidentified correspondent] AFP cites Western humanitarian sources to the effect that UNITA has recaptured the center of Huambo.

[Da Conceicao] That is not true. I assure you that is not true. Government forces continue to control the center of Huambo as we speak. [passage omitted]

Dr. Savimbi's residence came under fire and is currently occupied by government forces.

[Correspondent] Forgive me for insisting, but Jonas Savimbi said in a Lisbon TSF radio interview last night that he was speaking directly from his Huambo residence, the white house. Would you like to comment on this?

[Da Conceicao] I can comment on that. It is not true. He has a satellite dish and is perfectly capable of contacting anywhere in the world. He is not in the white house at present. He could not possibly be there. We understand that the white house has sustained heavy damage and is held by government forces. He is neither in the white house nor in Huambo.

[Correspondent] What about yesterday's Angolan national radio report saying that Jonas Savimbi is likely to be in Zaire holding talks with the Zairian Government and with South Africans in a bid to secure support for his forces in Angola?

[Da Conceicao] Yes, we have reports that he is in Zaire.

[Correspondent] But have those reports been confirmed?

[Da Conceicao] As far as we are concerned, we regard the International Red Cross as a credible source.

[Correspondent] In his TSF interview, Jonas Savimbi again insisted on the need for peace and spoke of his willingness to engage in dialogue to resolve the Angolan problem. How do you view this reiteration by the UNITA president?

[Da Conceicao] As mere words, mere talk. Savimbi's motto is to talk peace and wage war. He has lost all credibility with the Angolan authorities.

[Correspondent] Given that your words do not give grounds for much optimism, is there any way in which you can envisage peace in Angola in the near future?

[Da Conceicao] I am one of those who have not yet lost hope, because I believe that there are people of goodwill in UNITA, in spite of everything. The possibility of peace may perhaps require the disappearance of one individual.

[Correspondent] Are you suggesting that Jonas Savimbi ought to disappear? Do you mean physically or politically?

[Da Conceicao] Both, or either. Either would suffice. His political disappearance, his going into exile, leaving the UNITA leadership, would do.

[Correspondent] But as for physical disappearance, how? Within UNITA or outside UNITA?

[Da Conceicao] Physical disappearance?

[Correspondent] Yes.

[Da Conceicao] If only God would take him. [end recording]

UNITA-Government Fighting Continues

Armed Forces Communique

MB1201194193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] The military situation in the country: In some areas, calm already prevails. In others, such as Huambo and Zaire, armed clashes continue. The General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] a few moments ago issued a communique on the military situation in the country:

[Begin unidentified army officer recording] The operational situation in the country over the past 24 hours experienced no significant changes. The situation in the cities of Benguela, Lobito, Ngiva, Cuito, and Menongue is calm.

In Huambo Province, government forces continue to fight UNITA forces to the northeast of the city of Huambo, in the area of Chianga to be more precise, while continuing to control the city.

In Zaire Province today National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops attacked the city of M'banza-Congo where they continue to clash with the police and the population. Until late this afternoon, the situation was under the control of the police.

In Moxico Province, the situation in the city of Luena is relatively calm, despite UNITA having shelled the city. To avoid further shellings, FAA forces are currently carrying out mopping-up operations on the outskirts of the city.

We would also like to take this opportunity to say that the FAA forces continue to obtain military advantages in these regions where clashes are taking place. Despite these advantages, the FAA forces are of the view that the solution to the conflict is political and necessarily entails dialogue.

In this context, the FAA leadership is ready to meet with a representation or the military leadership of UNITA forces, preferably in Angola. If UNITA finds this difficult, the meeting can take place in a southern African country. [end recording]

UNITA Said To Control Savimbi Residence

MB1201193493 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been reports from aid agencies in Angola today that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces have been fighting back in

their former stronghold in the city of Huambo. Angolan Government forces claim to have taken control of Huambo after launching an attack late last week. On the line to Luanda, a few minutes ago, Akwe Amosu asked Chris McGreal what was the latest information about Huambo.

[Begin recording] [McGreal] The latest information we have is that the fighting seems to be concentrated on two areas of the city: In the center, there is street fighting, probably hand-to-hand, some of it, as both the government and UNITA compete for control. It seems to be very intense from what we are hearing and it seems to involve some fairly large weapons.

Separately, in the north of the city where Dr. Savimbi had his residence and headquarters, UNITA appears to have moved in and re-seized control of that part of the city. It is not clear whether they had a great struggle in doing so, but, apparently, most of the government forces have pulled back and the government is now responding with large bombing raids. We have reports of six bombing raids today.

[Amosu] How reliable are the sources of information you are getting, because I know nobody has been able to get to the city?

[McGreal] The city remains cut off. In fact, we gather that a United Nations person has been injured and they can't evacuate him because the airport is caught in the fighting and they can't arrange a cease-fire, but the sources seem to be reasonably accurate under the circumstances. Mainly based on aid workers and the United Nations, all of whom have had contact: Red Cross, Medecins Sans Frontieres, and the UN, have had contact via a high frequency radio with Huambo. Their people there were told more or less the same thing which is as I described it. Obviously, they have great difficulty in moving beyond their buildings, but it is quite apparent to them that after the relative peace of a couple of days since UNITA was pushed beyond the city, the fighting has picked up very heavily.

[Amosu] Now, in Luanda itself, I believe, where you are, there has been a press conference and a member of UNITA has been speaking. Who was that and what was he saying?

[McGreal] He is what is described as UNITA's foreign affairs spokesman, although I am not entirely sure that he really has that role any more, Abel Chivukuvuku. He was captured in Luanda after the fighting at the end of October and he was injured quite badly on his left leg which was shattered by bullets. He has since been held at the Defense Ministry, supposedly in protective custody but virtually as a prisoner, and he has been saying that he thinks the time has come for UNITA to return to the Bicesse Peace Accords and to give up its weapons and participate in a democratic process. Now, UNITA has always said it wants to do that, but the terms in which Mr. Chivukuvuku couched it were that it should be an immediate process, to be done immediately and would involve UNITA laying down its weapons immediately which, of course, it shows no sign of doing.

[Amosu] Now, how much credibility does such a statement have? I mean, after all, as you say, he has virtually been a prisoner there in Luanda?

[McGreal] He doesn't have a great deal of credibility. I think it reflects what we already know that there are divisions inside UNITA over whether this military option should continue to be pursued when it is quite apparent that UNITA really don't have any hope of a military victory. But I suppose that at the same time it does embarrass Jonas Savimbi and the UNITA leadership. [end recording]

Government Bombing Huambo

MB1201161293 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Report from correspondent Lourenco Bento in Huambo]

[Text] The Luanda government has not changed its plan to eliminate His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], by any means. Having failed to implement this plan during the tribal genocide in Luanda or at any other time, the Luanda government, which is aware of the UNITA president's presence in Huambo, has been trying to take advantage of the armed clashes that erupted on 9 January to realize its treacherous plan. Accordingly, it constantly has been ordering its air force, artillery, and tanks to destroy the residence of our beloved president, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. All the attempts thus far have failed, however, thanks to the quick response of the glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA].

Meanwhile, the consequences of the bombings by the Luanda government Air Force are now very serious. In an attempt to save its stifled forces, the Luanda government has been dropping bombs over the city in an indiscriminate and cowardly manner. As a result, many civilians have been killed and much property destroyed. Clashes continue and the glorious FALA forces control a large part of the city, maintaining an indisputable [word indistinct] over government forces, which are in total despair and trying by all means to abandon their defense lines [words indistinct] with others being captured. In this context, many government officers and soldiers have been taken prisoner by FALA forces.

Having been restricted to a minor geographic area, the Luanda government forces are [words indistinct]. This situation is expected to worsen, taking into account reports of an atmosphere of discontent among People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola's [FAPLA] officers and noncommissioned officers in Luanda. [Words indistinct] are not in a position to rescue their forces in Huambo [words indistinct].

Military sources from the FALA General Staff contacted by this radio have spoken of the possibility of a large number of government soldiers deserting their ranks and

surrendering to UNITA. According to the sources, this is the only way out in the face of the irresistible advance by our glorious FALA forces. The government forces command [words indistinct] because of many desertions, has ordered to [words indistinct] each and every government soldier retreating from the firing line.

Meanwhile, the heroic residents of Huambo continue to resist on the side of their sons, the glorious FALA forces, until the victory of the ideals of freedom, peace, and democracy in Angola is achieved.

FALA Said Resuming Control in Cuito

MB1201161993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The situation in Bie Province continues to be tense, as the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] gradually resume control over the city of Cuito, contrary to the propaganda of the communist news media of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party. [passage omitted]

UNITA Regrouping in Menongue

MB1201153393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] The situation in Cuito, Bie Province, finally calmed down today after intense clashes between the national police and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. The city is under the full control of the national police after one week of skirmishes. Reliable sources say, however, that it is difficult to find a single house in Cuito which has not been hit by bullets. More than 400 people have died following the clashes. There are still corpses which have not yet been removed to the morgues.

Meanwhile, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops have regrouped 7 km from the city of Menongue, in Cuango Cubango Province, for a possible attack on the capital city. Colonel Sa Miranda, Armed Forces of Angola commander in Menongue, accused UNITA of moving troops and military equipment from Cuito Cuanavale and Huambo to Menongue, for a possible attack on the city. At present, the situation is calm but, according to Colonel Sa Miranda, government troops, the national police, and the civilian defense are attentive to maneuvers by Jonas Savimbi's men.

Situation Said 'Serious' in Soyo

MB1201142493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The District Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] in Lobito, Benguela Province, has called on its militants and sympathizers to exercise the spirit of tolerance and respect toward political adversaries. Following last week's skirmishes, the committee called on all Lobito residents, particularly its militants, to report to the government

authorities all human rights' violations. In its communique, the MPLA District Committee in Lobito called for the cooperation of all living forces in the district with a view to improving the economic and social situation made worse by the latest clashes. The economy suffered major losses following the paralyzation of productive activity and the looting of some companies.

In Saurimo, Lunda Sul Province, life has returned to normal after clashes between the national police and troops belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The people are facing a serious food shortage, however. [passage omitted]

In M'banza-Congo, the capital of Zaire Province, intense clashes broke out yesterday between UNITA troops and the national police. Some of the economic infrastructure was destroyed. Our correspondent has further details:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Since 2300 [2200 GMT] yesterday, intense clashes have been taking place in M'banza-Congo between the national police and UNITA troops. This was revealed by Superintendent Andre Cololo, second provincial police commander. Cololo told the news media in Soyo District that the situation in Zaire Province is serious.

Also yesterday, elements belonging to the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] destroyed about five oil wells belonging to Fina Oil of Angola at Picotas, about 20 km from the Soyo District capital. After the attack, the FALA troops fled to Sumba Commune, about 70 km from the district capital.

At present, a large number of UNITA troops have concentrated at the Manga Grande, Quelo, and Sumba communes with the objective of mounting a large-scale attack on Zaire Province, particularly the city of Soyo which is under the full control of the government.

The police officer also spoke of a number of trucks coming from the Republic of Zaire and heading to the interior of Zaire Province, carrying war materiel, and mercenaries, some of them whites. [end recording]

Envoy to UN Warns UNITA Against Using Mercenaries

MB1201123393 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] The Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, has warned the international community that the use of mercenary forces by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement may lead to an escalation of the conflict in Angola.

Mr. van Dunem Mbinda said in New York that the mercenary forces (were now stationed) in the village of [name indistinct] in the eastern Lunda Sul Province. He said the Angolan Government is aware that South African mercenaries were in Lunda Sul, as well as in the eastern Moxico Province.

Mr. van Dunem Mbinda said his government had contacted the UN Security Council on a possible meeting between the (military leadership) of UNITA and the Angolan army.

UNITA Reportedly Keeps OAU Mission out of Huambo

MB1201172693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] on 8 January prevented an OAU ad hoc commission from going to Huambo to meet with that movement's President Jonas Savimbi. The OAU delegation was made up of (Neville Nessana Ndondo), Zimbabwean ambassador to Angola, and Jorge Tolentino, special adviser of the Cape Verdian president. According to a communique distributed to ANGOP, the OAU delegation did not leave for Huambo because of alleged security reasons advanced by UNITA.

The OAU mission's objective was to invite Jonas Savimbi for a meeting with Frontline Chairman Robert Mugabe and OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim in Harare or any other Frontline capital chosen by the UNITA president.

The OAU mission's visit to Angola is a follow-up of the recent visit to Angola by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Cape Verdian President Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro, accompanied by OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, to resolve the existing crisis in the country.

Detained UNITA Officials Condemn War, Support Savimbi

MB1301072793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] officials and cadres, who are under government custody in Luanda, say they are against war but stressed that they will not abandon Jonas Savimbi. In a very controversial news conference held in Luanda today, the UNITA officials appealed for the resumption of talks, but did not want to admit that all the fighting began because Savimbi rejected the elections results.

The brief news conference was held in a Defense Ministry annex. Abel Chivukuvuku, the UNITA official wounded during the Luanda clashes, was the main speaker. He began by reading a declaration appealing for the return to the negotiating table.

[Begin Chivukuvuku recording] The war, which has once again broken out in the country, is completely senseless and will only serve to aggravate dramatically the economic and social situation in the country, which is already extremely delicate. [end recording]

Most of the journalists' questions did not receive replies, and Abel Chivukuvuku fed their curiosity.

[Begin Chivukuvuku recording] We, in our capacity as detained officers, cannot order a cease-fire. [end recording]

The news conference had already been concluded when General Lundi, former commander of UNITA troops for the southern front, who arrived from Huambo recently, talked to the press.

[Begin Lundi recording] The main problem is war. Dr. Savimbi is the only person from UNITA who can say that the war should end. I think he is responsible for what UNITA does. For the [word indistinct] position of war, I think the responsibility of [word indistinct] the war depends on Dr. Savimbi. [end recording]

Commentary Questions Savimbi's Honesty

MB0901135893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Jan 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] In view of the new clashes that have erupted in just about every part of the country, Jonas Savimbi asked two days ago for a cease-fire to be achieved within 48 hours. At first sight, his gesture appears to have been a sensible one. That request has already been publicized in several important political capitals of the world where the Angolan issue continues to attract much interest.

The public may not be too familiar with Savimbi's Machiavellian behavior. It may have seen that cease-fire request as a benevolent and responsible gesture from a man who genuinely seeks peace and no longer wishes to see bloodshed among his compatriots. Can one possibly believe in the honesty of Savimbi's gesture?

In this case, doubts can only be cleared by looking at the facts—and what do the facts say? They say that Savimbi, on the very day that he asked for a cease-fire, launched an unprecedented mobilization of forces and sent military reinforcements for a massive attack in a desperate attempt to take Cuito. The following day, 8 January, his troops launched an attack on the city of Saurimo, the capital of Lunda Sul Province. The cities of Luena and Menongue are expecting the same fate quite soon.

What kind of cease-fire does Savimbi want? Does he want a cease-fire whereby his troops return to their confinement points and resume their demobilization? Or does he only want a truce so he can regain his breath and return to the offensive?

The answer lies in the facts that arise out of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] own actions. Yet another part of the problem is that UNITA has been trying quite deliberately to deny that the occupation of cities such as Uige, Negage, Caxito, and Ndalatando—among others—is illegal under the Bicesse Accords and under the Constitution in force in this country.

What is more, we no longer have a one-party government. It is a government that emerged from multiparty elections, regarded as free and fair by the international community.

Our government has the legitimate right of assuring constitutional order. That means that the government is legally entitled to respond as it deems fit to any UNITA violation and that such action by the government cannot be seen as something that can jeopardize dialogue. In any country, even in the most democratic countries of the world, everyone who commits acts of violence against the legitimate government is not tolerated.

It is obvious that, over and above a perfectly clear legal side, the nation is greatly interested in finding a peaceful solution that will prevent unnecessary suffering and deaths. That explains why the authorities have kept their door open to dialogue, despite UNITA's illegal acts. That open door was used for constant offensive moves by troops that occupied areas while people patiently waited for dialogue to begin and a peaceful solution to be found.

The result the people did not want is now within sight and that is the danger of having the war spread. Savimbi has taken advantage of the good faith shown by others to prepare his war against the people. Whenever he comes up against difficulties—as seems to be the case today—he has known how to [words indistinct] to shoot at the first opportunity. Now he claims the government is the one that is on the offensive. In other words, it is the government that does not desire peace, so it [words indistinct] one can only ask: How did Savimbi's troops arrive in the areas they occupy today? Did they just stroll into them? Or did they perhaps launch a military offensive? What are those troops doing in those areas, anyway? (Are they) government troops? After all, who bears the burden of responsibility for administering the territory, maintaining law and order and, finally, [words indistinct] Angola: Is it UNITA or the government?

Sometimes, when certain public statements are made about Angola, the impression arises that this country either has no government, or then that the country's administration must be conducted by both sides. Can it be that there are people who have such short memories that they have forgotten Angola had elections only recently and that it has a government that must be in charge of Angolan territory as a whole?

If Savimbi really wants a cease-fire it is up to him to renounce UNITA's military occupation of certain parts of Angolan territory and leave those same areas in government hands. That means that he must order his troops to their confinement points, begin their demobilization, and send his deputies to Parliament. That is the way to peace. A cease-fire will make no sense any other way.

Mozambique

UN's Jonah Meets Dhlakama, Ends Visit 12 Jan

MB1301112593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] James Jonah, UN assistant secretary general for political affairs, yesterday concluded his visit to Mozambique with a meeting in Maringue with Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo].

Dhlakama proposed to the United Nations the postponement of elections saying his proposal was based on the fact that the demobilization process has not yet begun. He said that would prevent the holding of elections with several armies in Mozambique. Jonah said the United Nations would assess the proposal and requested Dhlakama to move to Maputo in order to facilitate the implementation of the peace accord. The Renamo leader expressed his readiness to come to Maputo, but stated that the house made available by the government is not secure. James Jonah went to Maringue accompanied by Aldo Ajello, UN special interim representative in Mozambique, and Raul Domingos, Renamo's head of the Department for the Organization.

On his arrival in Maputo, Ajello said the solution for the problem of houses does not only depend on the government but also on the assistance by the international community. Jonah and Dhlakama also discussed the issue of the delay in the arrival of blue helmets, the incorporation of State Information and Security Service demobilized elements into the police, as well as the need to begin confining soldiers from both sides. Jonah asked Afonso Dhlakama to appoint Renamo members to fill the commissions stipulated in the peace accord.

Renamo Reports Over 8,000 Members in Nampula

MB0901111093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Jan 93

[Text] Quoting Mateus Fainane, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] political delegate for Nampula Province, AIM reports Renamo says it has managed to enlist between 8,000 and 9,000 members throughout that province. With an estimated population of more than 2 million, Nampula is one of Mozambique's most populous provinces.

Fainane, who works for the Administration of State-Owned Buildings Department, said Renamo has some 6,000 members in the city of Nampula alone where, he added, his movement has some 20 party cells in operation at this time. Fainane said membership had reached those figures in the wake of the signing of the General Peace Accord.

Radio Mozambique Approves Editorial Statutes

MB1101181293 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Dec 92 p 10

[Unattributed article: "Radio Mozambique Approves New Editorial Statutes"]

[Excerpt] Radio Mozambique's extended Consultative Council, which met in Maputo 15-16 December, approved the new editorial statutes for that service and the regulations creating the News Room Councils in order to adapt the service to the ongoing democratization of the country.

The new editorial statutes consist of 80 articles divided into 17 chapters and define the guidelines for Radio Mozambique during the current phase.

One of the articles of the aforementioned editorial statutes says that Radio Mozambique is an information organ which should render a service to the public for the benefit of society as a whole, making it an independent body in terms of the Press Law in force in the country.

The document says that journalists working for the station should not be subject to outside interference, and it will be the responsibility of the service to assist its reporters in producing impartial information, free from intimidation.

The approved document also defines a set of rules to be adhered to by journalists regarding ethics and the duties that the station is or intends to carry out.

The extended Consultative Council of Radio Mozambique has also approved regulations creating the News Room Councils, a 12 article document which outlines the composition, assignment of tasks, appointment, and mandate of journalists. [passage omitted]

Namibia

Government To Sign Chemical Weapons Disarmament Pact

MB1201195193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1935 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Windhoek Jan 12 SAPA—Namibia is to be one of the original signatories of the Chemical Weapons [CW] Disarmament Treaty in Paris this week, the Foreign Affairs Ministry said in a press statement on Tuesday [12 January]. The convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction (CWC) is the most detailed multilateral disarmament treaty, the statement said.

It will be opened for signatures in Paris on Wednesday and enter into force after the deposit of the 65th ratification. Deputy Mines and Energy Minister Jesaya Nyamu will sign on behalf of Namibia.

Police Confiscate Assortment of Angolan Arms

MB1301071593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] The Namibian police have confiscated a range of explosives brought into Namibia from Angola since last August.

An assortment of arms and explosives of South African, American, British, German, Portuguese, and Russian origin were seized. A Namibian Police spokesman says all of those arrested had been told that they could sell the items for a lot of money as they contained red mercury, a controversial substance of Soviet origin allegedly sought by Third World countries for nuclear weapons.

Swaziland

Pudemo Dissociates Itself From Vuremo

MB1101093493 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 11 Jan 93 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Pudemo Doesn't Know of Vuremo"]

[Text] The People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) has dissociated itself from the controversial Vusela Resistant Movement (Vuremo) founded by one of Pudemo's members, Mphandlana Shongwe.

This was disclosed by Pudemo's president Mr Kislou Shongwe, in an interview after his organisation's first rally held at Freedom Square on Saturday.

"We totally disassociate ourselves with all aims and objectives of Vuremo. Their programme of action is inconsistent to our own" Mr Shongwe said.

He further said Vuremo aims to force Government into accepting parties by destroying infrastructure while his organisation wanted to do everything peacefully.

"We are not violent and it is not our aim to cause havoc. We hate rats but we would not do them any harm. We just want them to repent from their wrong deeds" he said.

Mr Shongwe also denied that some Vuremo members were also members of Pudemo, and said the only member of Mphandlana's organisation who is also a member of Pudemo is the Swayoco [Swaziland Youth Congress] chief marshal himself.

He further said at a joint meeting of the National Executive Committee and various branches of Pudemo, it was resolved that they should inform the public that whatsoever Mphandlana did in Vuremo did not have their support and sanction.

"So whatever he does in Vuremo he does not have our support and sanction. Pudemo will not be responsible for anything he does in Vuremo," Mr Shongwe said.

Pudemo Tells King To Stay Out of Politics

MB1101083793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 11 Jan 93 pp 1, 32

[Report by Nhlanhla Zwane: "King Must Stay Out of Politics"]

[Text] The People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) said at the weekend His Majesty, King Mswati III should stay out of politics because it is a dirty game.

Pudemo's secretary-general, Mr Dominic Mngomezulu said on Saturday [9 January] that by being involved in politics, the King risks losing popularity with those subjects who will disagree with what he will say or suggest.

Mr Mngomezulu was speaking at the end of a rally organised by Pudemo in Manzini. The city came alive with the toyi-toyi [protest dance] antics associated with the movement.

At the end of the street marches, Mr Mngomezulu addressed the gathering of over 300 people at the Freedom Square.

As is the custom, the government was at the receiving end as the Pudemo members accused it of all sorts of things, ranging from illegal, inefficient and corrupt.

Speaking about the need to have the King above politics, Mr Mngomezulu said: "In politics you are either wrong or right.

"Now, if the King is to involve himself in politics, he will say something some people will think is wrong.

"What type of a situation will that be, because the King is supposed to be respected?" he wondered.

He also took a swipe at the Imbokodvo [Grindstone Movement, banned rightwing political party], saying its members are responsible for misleading the King and in the process making him a target for public scorn.

"They tell the King that his people like what he is doing, even if they do not.

"We want a King we will respect, not one we will be afraid of," Mr Mngomezulu said.

Another Pudemo member, Miss Zodwa Mkhonta also supported the call for the King to stay out of politics.

She accused the government of being insensitive to the wishes of the people, saying all what politicians in Swaziland are really after is to stay in power and help themselves on the taxpayers money.

She said chiefs were oppressing their subjects demanding that they should weed big fields for no fee.

Zambia

Government Begins Process To Create Independent Media

MB1301100893 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 7 Jan 93 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Government goes ahead to privatise media"]

[Text] The Zambian government has set into motion the process of creating a free and independent media as part of the national programme of political democratisation and economic liberalisation.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services has announced its intention to privatise and commercialise state-owned media and printing companies.

The announcement comes in the wake of the establishment of the **Zambian Privatisation Agency** which is charged with the responsibility of privatising parastatal and other state-owned enterprises.

Since Zambia attained independence in 1964, the government has been the major player in the media industry through its almost total ownership and control of the electronic as well as print media.

The government has 100 percent ownership of the **Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation**, the national news agency and the two newspaper publishing companies, **THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA** newspaper and the **ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL**.

The two daily newspapers and their weekly publications are distributed by **National Distributors**, which is a wholly government-owned company.

According to the **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services**, it is the wish of the new government to divest itself of all these companies.

A spokesman for the ministry said the government would only like to keep under its control the **Zambia Information Services**, the state public relations unit.

The private media sector in Zambia only boasts of two newspapers, the **NATIONAL MIRROR** and the **WEEKLY POST**. Over the past 28 years several private newspapers appeared on the streets only to quickly fold up while there was no serious attempt to establish private radio or television stations.

The decision to privatise government-owned media and the new political and economic climate are expected to encourage the development of new media in both the electronic and print sectors.

The government has invited local and international consultants to tender to a study to look into ownership patterns and regulatory requirements for a pluralistic media.

Zambia journalists have welcomed the government decision. The **Press Association of Zambia** has formed a **Media Reform Committee** to draw up its own recommendations.

Chairman **Robby Makayi** said the committee would, among other things, examine all the laws and administrative instruments which presently affect media operations.

Thousands Dismissed Under Economic Reform Program

MB1301094493 Harare *THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE*
in English 7 Jan 93 p 12

[Unattributed report: "70,000 Zambian workers laid off"]

[Text] Thousands of workers in Zambia received redundancy pay instead of end-of-year bonuses over the Christmas period.

An estimated 70,000 workers, mostly from the civil service and parastatal organisations, were laid off by December 31.

A further 15,000 of what are known as classified daily employees, comprising office orderlies and cleaners, had been laid off a few months earlier.

The redundancies are as a result of the retrenchment exercise which is part of the **Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD)** government's economic reform programme.

The new year does not hold any good news for most workers either. With the privatisation of parastatal companies currently under way, it is a matter of time before many other workers are out of their jobs too.

Private investors who will buy off the loss-making state enterprises are not likely to maintain the bloated staff levels which contributed to the inefficiency of the parastatals.

The plight of workers who are being forced to go on early or mandatory retirement has pitted allies, the trade unions and the **MMD** government, against each other.

The **Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU)** is demanding that government must work out reasonable redundancy packages for its members.

The government on the other hand is saying large sums of money paid out to early retirees could fuel inflation and derail the economic recovery programme.

Inflation in Zambia is riding high at an estimated 115-120 percent and the government is determined to bring it down by reducing government expenditure and money supply.

The stand of the government has annoyed the unions because the country has no scheme for retraining workers so that they could find jobs elsewhere or get into informal employment.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general secretary **Alex Chirwa** has called for a tripartite meeting between the labour movement, government and federation of employers to look at the plight of the workers who will be declared redundant.

Mr Chirwa has further challenged the government's decision to impose a wage freeze in the new year.

"How can you liberalise the price of goods but control the price of labour?" he asked.

The question posed by the leader of the unions is pertinent indeed to most workers.

By electing the former trade union leader, **Frederick Chiluba** as Zambia's president last year, many workers felt they were putting into the country's highest office a fellow worker who would look after their interests.

But as the year 1992 drew to a close and many workers were threatened with redundancy, the heady feeling which characterised the MMD victory was quickly replaced by a sense of betrayal.

Zimbabwe

Opposition Says Finance Minister 'Misleading' Nation

MB1301100993 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 7 Jan 93 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Chidzero giving false hope"]

[Text] The opposition Democratic Party has accused Dr Bernard Chidzero, the Senior Minister of Finance, of misleading the nation his recent address on the state of the economy.

"Dr Chidzero is deliberately hoodwinking Zimbabweans on the present state of the economy. He is giving false hope," the party said in a statement.

Last week, the senior minister said the economy was on the recovery track and that inflation on an annualised basis for the fourth quarter of 1992 had fallen below 25 percent.

"In fact, the economy is being suffocated to death by the current preposterous and brutal credit crunch. If the business sector is denied the much-needed finance, how then can small-to-medium-scale enterprises survive under the circumstances? Chidzero should not promise the impossible," the party said.

It said restricting money supply to a point where essential demand was artificially curtailed in order to ease pressure on scarce goods and services would certainly not provide a long lasting solution to the problem of inflation.

"In fact, it is economic murder to deny people access to basic commodities like jobs, housing, land, medical care and education under the guise of combating inflation," the party said.

It said it was untrue to suggest that patterns of inflation and economic growth were determined by the vagaries of the weather. A good rainfall season did not miraculously expand productive capacity, increase productivity, create savings and cause massive investments.

The statement said Zimbabwe's economy was currently unable to produce enough goods and services to meet the demand of its people.

It said the productive capacity of the economy was shrinking daily as thousands of workers got retrenched and companies closed down.

Government 'Scaling Down' Economic Reforms

MB1301081293 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 7 Jan 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "ZANU (PF) changing ESAP targets"]

[Text] The ruling ZANU(PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front], worried by its sagging popularity ahead of the 1995 general elections, is reportedly scaling down the implementation of some controversial aspects of the economic reform programme to prolong its grip on power.

According to top government officials, the Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and other economic ministries are currently redrawing the targets for the economic reform programme.

"Some of the targets of the programme were viewed as too ambitious and hence the government is re-setting them," said the official who did not wish to be named. He said once the exercise was complete, a full report would be submitted to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Zimbabwe two years ago adopted the economic reform programme, which is being backed by the IMF and the World Bank, to re-shape its economy, which has been battered by many years of command policies.

"At a recent ZANU(PF) consultative meeting held in Harare, it was decided that the retrenchment of the civil service should be scaled down to minimise the suffering of our people," said a source.

"At the same meeting, it was decided that primary school fees should be suspended and that price increases for certain commodities and services would be kept in check."

The ruling party had also proposed that subsidies to state enterprises should be continued for the time being and that local businesses should be protected from external competition to avert a possible collapse of domestic industry.

The source said it was also proposed that foreign investors intending to open up businesses in Zimbabwe would do so only if they went into joint ventures with local entrepreneurs.

It was also decided that the current tight monetary regime would have to be relaxed in order to save local industries from collapse.

The Senior Minister of Finance, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, refuted some of these details but said the government would ensure that the reform programme had "a human face".

The Economic Structural Adjustment Programme [ESAP] blueprint calls for the de-regulation of trade, a reduction of public expenditure, the privatisation of parastatals, investment decontrol and a reduction in the size of the civil service.

Ivory Coast

'Jobless' Demonstrators Dispersed With Tear Gas

AB1201152793 Paris AFP in French 1304 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Abidjan, 12 Jan (AFP)—The Ivorian police today dispersed, with clubs and tear gas, about 300 jobless people who staged a demonstration in the center of Abidjan to demand payment of their allowances.

Two demonstrators were slightly injured during the intervention. Those who gathered in front of the Ministry of Civil Service said that they have not received any allowances for at least five months.

About 22.4 percent of Ivorians living in Abidjan are jobless, according to the results of a census published last year.

Liberia

Senegal Elections Prompt Troop Pullout

AB1201184993 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As fighting continues to rage around the Liberian capital, Monrovia, the multinational force ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] seems to be about to become less multinational. As (Hastinnaty Allison) reports in this telex from Monrovia, one national contingent is being withdrawn because they have a job to do at home:

It has been learned that the Senegalese contingent in ECOMOG will begin withdrawing this week to beef up security during next February's presidential elections in Senegal. According to an official communication, all 1,800 Senegalese troops in Liberia are needed to man 1,500 polling stations in Senegal. Senegalese units have already been replaced at the front line by Guineans and crack Nigerian commandos.

However, neither ECOMOG headquarters nor the United States Embassy, whose government is financing the Senegalese operation in ECOMOG, has made any statement about the impending pullout. For now, the Senegalese troops are seen daily on a shopping spree in apparent preparation for departure back home.

Meanwhile, fighting continues as ECOMOG troops battle to prevent the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] from reoccupying Monrovia suburbs. Gunboats, ground troops, and aircraft have all been employed, and there have been casualties. One ECOMOG source said they had suffered fewer casualties than the NPFL.

Departure Examined

AB1301111893 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Latest reports just coming in from central Monrovia say the Government of Senegal has ordered the immediate withdrawal of its demoralized contingent currently serving in the Nigerian-led forces of aggression and occupation. According to news reports, the Senegalese Government said its latest action is necessary at this time to give way to Senegalese soldiers here to assist in manning the polls in the coming general and presidential elections in Senegal. The report said in an official communication sent to the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] High Command, the Senegalese Government said its soldiers are badly needed at this time in Senegal to help man some 1,500 polling station in Senegal during the next February elections.

A BBC news report also said the Senegalese have already been replaced at their positions in central Monrovia with the indisciplined Nigerian and Guinean soldiers who central Monrovia residents feel very insecure living with. The report also said the Senegalese soldiers are now on a shopping spree in central Monrovia in preparation for their departure from Liberia later this week. The report said the American Embassy, whose government is sponsoring the activities of the Senegalese contingent in Liberia and the ECOMOG High Command, have not commented on the decision of the Senegalese Government. The report said the withdrawal of the Senegalese makes the Nigerian-led forces of occupation and aggression to appear less multinational. Observers believe the action by the Senegalese to pull out of Liberia is a welcome development in furtherance of African brotherhood and solidarity.

The Senegalese entered Liberia a little over a year ago, with a very strong morale, claiming that they fought alongside the American allied forces in the Gulf War against Iraq, although observers here know that while in the Gulf, the Senegalese were only seen as servants for the allied forces. But that morale was quickly cooled by the gallant forces of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] who were always smart in discovering nasty designs by the Senegalese soldiers against the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government and people of Greater Liberia.

It was the same Senegalese contingent who gave the 3-km buffer zone in Grand Cape Mount County to ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] bandits to continue their planned destruction and mayhem against the people of Greater Liberia. Political observers also believe that the withdrawal of the Senegalese from Liberia can also be attributed to the fact that the Senegalese National Army is facing hard times at the hands of the separatist movement in the southern Casamance Region, and not to man polls as has been falsely announced by the government of President

Abdou Diouf. This also poses a very serious embarrassment to the Government of the United States which has invested much of its funds on the [word indistinct] CIA mission in Liberia by arming the Senegalese Army.

According to the reports, the departure of the Senegalese is also seen as a big blow to the central Monrovia gang of Amos Sawyer. At the same time, they leave well-meaning Liberians in central Monrovia in fear as the Nigerians, Guineans, and Sierra Leoneans are very ruthless toward the Liberian people.

Ministry Cites 'Reckless Reporting'

AB1301103093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] The Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism has called on the public not to be unduly alarmed by the inaccurate reports about the military situation in Liberia by local stringers working for foreign-based media institutions. The ministry particularly notes with deep concern, the report of yesterday [12 January] by a local stringer for the BBC Network [Africa] program in which unsubstantiated casualty figures were given. The ministry similarly noted with concern the BBC Focus on Africa report yesterday on the withdrawal of the Senegalese contingent from Liberia.

The ministry wishes to note that such reports seem to be calculated to exacerbate tensions in the society and create unnecessary concern abroad among relatives of soldiers serving in the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. The ministry says ECOMOG remains the most authoritative source for all information regarding the security situation in Liberia.

Meanwhile, the ministry again is obliged to remind journalists that the nation is going through very abnormal times and that any reckless reporting which has the potential of endangering the lives of Liberians and those who have come to help us resolve our conflict, will not be viewed kindly by the government.

ECOMOG Renews Attacks on NPFL Positions

AB1301113393 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] Fighting has again broken out in the beleaguered Liberian capital, Monrovia, following an attack by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] on NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] positions. Sources from Monrovia revealed that [words indistinct] Dupo Road came under intense shelling over the past few days. Reports say the fighting on Dupo Road came while NPFL forces were defending themselves against continuous ECOMOG offensive military activities.

ECOMOG continues to violate both local and international calls for a cease fire in the Liberian conflict. The reports say ECOMOG sustained heavy casualties in the

battle that ensued. The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government has repeatedly said there is no need for fellow West African soldiers to fight and die in Liberia and it has called on them to raise their white flag to be given safe passage out of Liberia.

ECOMOG Announces Shorter Curfew Hours

AB1301104093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] The West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] has announced a reduction in hours of the curfew which was imposed on Monrovia in October last year. The curfew hours, according to ECOMOG, will now run from 7 PM to 7 AM daily until further notice.

According to an ECOMOG release signed by its chief of staff, Brigadier General Samuel Malu, members of the public are requested to adhere strictly to the new timing to avoid any embarrassment. ECOMOG assures that the situation will continue to be reviewed as the security atmosphere in Monrovia becomes more conducive.

More Monrovia Refugees Flee to Ivory Coast

AB1301115893 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Text] A spate of lawlessness has reportedly led to a renewed influx of refugees into the Ivory Coast from Monrovia, most of whom say they traveled by ship, leaving the Free Port of Monrovia to Abidjan. Those met in the Ivorian capital recently said they have seen that ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and other armed groups are having different intentions for the people of Monrovia. The refugees added that ECOMOG [words indistinct].

Mali

Benin Foreign Minister Invites Konare to Summit

AB1201205393 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] Benin's Foreign Affairs Minister Theodore Holo was received by President Omar Konare this morning and delivered a message of invitation for the Economic Community of West African States meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, to the president. The Beninese minister, who was received this morning by the head of state at the Koulouba Palace, delivered the letter inviting President Konare to the next ECOWAS summit on 28 and 29 January. Regarding the Liberian crisis, Mr. Theodore Holo expressed the hope that peace would return to that country.

Niger

Interior Minister Says 7 Jan Demonstration 'Illegal'

AB1201132093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 10 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Following the demonstration organized on 7 January by the committee of partners of the educational sector, Mr. Daouda Rabiou, minister of interior, came on national radio and television on 10 January to stress that the rule of law which we are seeking to establish in our country implies, first and foremost, abiding with the laws of the land, and inculcating a sense of responsibility and self-discipline within citizens. Mr. Daouda Rabiou also announced a number of measures aimed at forestalling disturbances. We listen to him:

[Begin Rabiou recording] For the avoidance of all doubt, it should be made abundantly clear to everyone that the transitional government formed after the sovereign national conference of the nation's active forces has no reason to act like an authoritarian regime. But, obviously, it has a duty to guarantee public order and social harmony, in strict conformity with the law, and in order that the current democratization process may be carried through normally—in other words, without a hitch. This is why illegal demonstrations organized with the undeclared motive of endangering the security of persons and their property cannot be tolerated.

It would be appropriate here to recall the legal provisions governing public demonstrations and the maintenance of law and order. Public meetings and demonstrations may be freely held in a democratic country like ours. However, public authorities must endeavor to reconcile them with exceptional circumstances and the need to maintain law and order. In line with the need to maintain law and order, demonstrations may be banned. [passage omitted]

Demonstrations like the one held on 7 January fall under the jurisdiction of the administrative police, and notice should be given at least three full days—that is 72 hours—and, at most, 15 days ahead of the planned demonstration. The application for a permit, which should be addressed to the appropriate quarters, must unfailingly bear the name and address of the organizer, the purpose, the venue, and itinerary of the demonstration, and the date and time of the demonstration. [passage omitted]

Silence on the part of the competent authority is equivalent to approval. In the case of the demonstration held on 7 January, in particular, the relevant legal provisions were not complied with, because the authorities did not receive the application for a permit in time, let alone study it. Consequently, the demonstration was completely illegal since the 72-hour deadline was not observed. [passage omitted]

To sum up, the organizers of any public demonstration must know that they are required to apply for supervision by the security monitoring department which will help to monitor the [word indistinct] chosen by the demonstrators themselves. The demonstrators must strictly stick to the itinerary drawn up for their marches, and they must disperse at the stipulated place to avoid any excesses. By observing the relevant procedures, the risk of excesses will be very much reduced. There is, therefore, a need to undertake an enlightenment campaign to explain the rights and obligations of all Niger citizens as enshrined in the Constitution endorsed on 28 December 1992. Thank you. [end recording]

Togo

Presidency Reacts to Call for ECOWAS Intervention

AB1201203093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Togo, there has been a stormy response to reports yesterday by the FRENCH NEWS AGENCY [AFP] that Ghana wants the West African economic community, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], to intervene to help resolve Togo's long-running political crisis. Togo has long been rather suspicious of its large western neighbor, and, as Ebow Godwin reports from Lome, the president's office in Togo has no intention of letting outsiders play any role in Togolese politics:

[Begin Godwin recording] In a rather strongly worded statement released in the Lome capital yesterday, the Togolese authorities expressed surprise, shock, and indignation at the latest position taken by neighboring Ghana when only a few days ago it had given firm commitment not to interfere in the internal affairs of Togo. Accordingly, the statement asked Ghana to hands-off Togo.

Furthermore, the statement considered the declaration by the Ghanaian Government source the more surprising since it is already common knowledge that Ghana had allegedly served in the past as a base for various subversives of the Togolese opposition against Togo. To strengthen its accusations, the Togolese authorities pointed out that only a few months ago, its security forces seized large quantities of weapons of war, arms, and explosives which were being smuggled into the country from Ghana by Togolese opposition militia men.

On the current strike action in Togo by the opposition groups, the Togolese authorities pointed out that strikes and other forms of sociopolitical conflicts, which often characterize the movement towards multiparty democracy in African countries, cannot be used in any way and

under any circumstances as a pretext by any one country to interfere in the internal affairs of another.

Togo, the statement said, has no intention whatsoever of interfering in the internal affairs of any neighboring country and hoped that others will not dabble in its own internal affairs. [end recording]

'Official Statement' Released

AB1201224993 Lome Radio Lome in French 2200
GMT 12 Jan 93

[Official statement issued in Lome on 12 January]

[Text] Reaction of the Togolese authorities to the statement by the Government of the Republic of Ghana: In an Accra date-lined dispatch quoting a government source, the Republic of Ghana advocates a military intervention in Togo in order to end the crisis in which our country has found itself since an indefinite strike began 57 days ago, and especially since the transition period expired on 31 December 1992.

The Togolese authorities are amazed, shocked, and indignant at this stand taken by the neighboring country whose government proclaimed and reiterated only a few days ago its commitment not to meddle in Togo's internal affairs. The Ghana authorities' statement comes as a surprise to Togolese when one is aware that Ghana has always served as a base for subversive activities against Togo.

It would be appropriate to recall here that in 1977, 1985, and especially on 23 September 1986, Ghana was the land through which arms, ammunition, mercenaries, and terrorists passed to destabilize Togo. These developments were condemned at the time by the Economic Community of West African States and the international community. Barely a few months ago, Togolese security services seized weapons of war, ammunition, and explosives being smuggled into Togo by militiamen trained in Ghana.

The wars and the social and political upheavals being experienced by African countries in their march toward democracy have so far never served as a pretext for any state to claim the right to meddle in the internal affairs of another state. Ghana, like Togo, has experienced strikes and social and political conflicts which raised the indignation of the international community and which did not, for that matter, give Togo any pretext to meddle in matters strictly Ghanaian.

Each country has chosen to conduct the democratic process according to its specific realities. If Togo opted for the national conference approach while other countries are strongly opposed to that option, it is all because we are convinced that without dialogue, consultation, and free and fair elections, democracy will only be an illusion. Each country, within its borders, has a monopoly on guaranteeing security and maintaining law and order under the law. No one can take the place of the sovereign state of Togo and assume its duty of defender of the territorial integrity. Togo does not meddle in the internal affairs of other countries and wishes that other countries refrain from meddling in hers.

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14 Jan. 1993

